FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JUNE 1983

PLO Affairs

PLO executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held talks in Jidda with Saudi King Fahd and later arrived on a brief visit to New Delhi where he met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, according to Jidda and Delhi radios. Before leaving Saudi Arabia, 'Arafat disclosed that his talks with Fahd focused on the Palestinian situation and he praised the king's "total attention and care" for the Palestinian people and cause, SPA reported. According to Palestinian sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo, 'Arafat asked Fahd to persuade Fatah dissidents to end their rebellion while the Saudi leader urged the PLO to express support for Lebanese legitimacy. 'Arafat agreed with the Saudi demand but asked the Kingdom to use its influence with the Lebanese Government to secure guarantees of the safety and security of Palestinian civilians in Lebanon, which would be a primary condition for the withdrawal of PLO forces, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid discussed the crisis within Fatah at a meeting in Damascus with Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Secretary General George Habash, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Bendjedid responded favorably to Habash's proposal that the conflict be solved peacefully within the Fatah Central Committee in the presence of some other PLO leaders, the radio said.

Syria

Whoever believes that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will be accepted by those who rejected U.S. envoy Philip Habib is mistaken, Culture Minister Najah al-'Attar declared in a *Tishrin* article reported by Radio Monte Carlo. Although Syria has not closed the door on dialogue for diplomatic reasons, the door is in effect closed, she added. The Syrian position on Lebanon will not change either through mediation or through war, Al-'Attar stated.

Lebanon

More on Assassination Attempt — The arrested man who has admitted attempting to assassinate Libyan Charge d'Affaires 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah is a member of Lebanon's Syrian Social Nationalist Party, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The wounded Libyan diplomat remained in intensive care but his condition has improved, the radio also noted.

Protesters Wounded — Israeli troops opened fire in the Al-Biqa' town of Kamid al-Lawz to disperse a demonstration protesting the Israeli occupation. Eight demonstrators were wounded, AFP reported citing local correspondents.

Israel

Prime Minister Menahem Begin intends to reject the Alignment Knesset motion demanding a commission of inquiry into the cabinet's decisionmaking process during the Peace for Galilee Operation, *Ma'ariv* reported. Begin has privately expressed bitterness about the public criticism of Ari'el Sharon's performance as defense minister during the war and was "particularly furious" over recent indirect verbal exchanges between Sharon and Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, *Ma'ariv* said.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak flew to Geneva at the start of a European tour during which he will visit Yugoslavia and Romania, Cairo radio reported on 7 June.

OAU Summit

All hopes of holding the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa on schedule have disappeared because of the "machinations" of the enemies of African unity who have resorted to the same "conspiracies" they previously engineered in Tripoli, Rabat radio reported. Delegation leaders at an unofficial general meeting were "surprised" by the presence of a delegation of the "so-called Saharan Republic" accompanied by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and delegations that supported the legality of the Nairobi summit resolutions consequently began to withdraw from the meeting, the radio said. Nevertheless, the chairman of the session was able to establish a 21-member OAU committee and thereby "buried for good" the group of 12 states set up "illegally" last November in Tripoli.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Yasir 'Arafat's Activities, Movements Reported

Visits Algiers 4 Jun

LD062221 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, arrived in Algiers this afternoon from [word indistinct] for a short visit during which he will have talks with Brother President Chadli Bendjedid.

In a statement to the Voice of Palestine Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The Palestine cause and the Arab cause are now going through a turning [word indistinct] that is extremely serious and important especially after the Zionist war ministers' recent threats against the PLO following the Palestinian revolution forces' escalation of military operations against the enemy forces and the enemy's admission of its great losses as a result of those operations. Brother Abu 'Ammar added: The situation in the region is very hot and as is known [words indistinct].

Brother Abu 'Ammar has held talks in Bucharest with Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu and other senior officials. Both sides discussed the latest developments in the Middle East following the Zionist threats to wage an aggressive war against the Palestinian and Syrian forces. The brother commander was accompanied during this visit by Brother Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee and Nabil [name indistinct], member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

WAFA announced that yesterday Brother Abu 'Ammar met with the Soviet ambassador to Damascus who handed him an important message from Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. In the message Andropov stressed the gravity of the current phase in the confrontation of imperialist designs and the importance of confronting these designs with a strong unified attitude. In this context the message also pointed to the importance of unity in the Palestinian arena under its legitimate leadership and its Executive Committee led by Brother leader Abu 'Ammar.

Leader Abu 'Ammar yesterday continued his inspection tour of the Palestinian forces' positions in the Al-Biqa' valley and north Lebanon. WAFA (?reported) that the leader Abu 'Ammar has visited the command and positions of the Yarmuk forces in the Al-Biqa' and acquainted himself with the military situation in the light of the Zionist military concentrations and movements. WAFA elucidated that during the meeting the commander in chief heard the latest military reports from all the military positions of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, especially the advanced ones, after the threatening Zionist campaigns against the PLO and its forces. WAFA said that Abu 'Ammar met in Tripoli, north of Lebanon, all the military commanders and organizational cadres of Fatah and the popular committees of the (Nahr al-Barid) and (Hijawi) camps; the largest Palestinian refugee contingentsin north Lebanon. He spent a long time with them discussing aspects of the Palestinian situation and the developments taking place in the region from the various military and political aspects, and the steadfastness of the PLO and its leadership against all kinds of interference and tutelage that some parties try to impose on the continuous revolution until [word indistinct] death for the just cause that the Palestinian peoples are struggling for under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

Before departing Abu 'Ammar chaired a Fatah Central Committee meeting in Damascus. During this meeting, the situation in the Middle East, including the continuing Zionist military concentration in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' valley and the military situation in that region, were discussed.

Meets Saudi's King Fahd

JN062122 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2045 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondnet in Riyadh 'Abdallah ash-Shihri carried within the "Panorama" program — recorded]

[Text] Palestinian sources have told our radio that the meeting between Saudi King Fahd and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat dealt with two topics. The first topic was the rebellious move within Fatah ranks that is being nurtured by Libya and Syria, as these sources put it, in an attempt to set up a Palestinian leadership as an alternative to 'Arafat that can be employed to serve the policy of these two countries.

'Arafat briefed the Saudi monarch on the developments in the situation and asked him to convince the pro-rebel elements to give up their support, pointing out that the current phase dictates the presence of a genuine, effective Arab solidarity.

The second topic dealt with the presence of the Palestinian forces in Lebanon. The Riyadh government asked that 'Arafat have the PLO adopt positive stands in support of the Lebanese legitimacy to enable it to restore security and stability to Lebanon and spread its power throughout the country.

The Palestinian sources asserted 'Arafat's agreement with and response to the Saudi demand. However, according to the same sources, 'Arafat asked the Riyadh government to use its influence with the Lebanese Government to guarantee the safety and security of the Palestinian civilians in Lebanon, as a primary condition for the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces

It is expected that the Saudi administration will begin contacts with the Beirut government within the next week.

Moscow Media Highlights Soviet Stand on PLO

GF031947 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Brothers. The radio correspondent in Moscow has dispatched the following report to us:

For the past 2 weeks, the Soviet information media have been highlighting the news of the Palestinian revolution, the moves of the Palestinian leadership and its meetings at the Executive Committee level, the Fatah Central Committee, the Palestinian Supreme Military Council, the moves of Brother Yasir 'Arafat

and his statements, especially during his visit to Al-Biqa' and the northern region and his inspection of the Palestinian force positioned there

Meanwhile, daily contacts are being made with the PLO diplomatic representation in the Soviet Union by all official, social, and information establishments that show their concern and admiration for the heroic and courageous role being played by brother Yasir 'Arafat on the confrontation lines in Al-Biqa' or northern Lebanon among the combatants of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces and the Syrian forces, with the aim of raising their combative morale through putting them in the picture of the serious situation and responsibility they are shouldering in the front lines as defender of the Arab nation's dignity.

The Soviet comrades have expressed great concern about reports by the various information media that there is dissension inside Fatah and that a group of Fatah leaders and cadres is asking Yasir 'Arafat to adopt clearcut stands against the Reagan initiative and the Palestinian-Jordanian relations, claiming that had it not been for their opposition, their silence would have made Yasir 'Arafat authorize Jordan to represent the Palestinian people in order to implement the Reagan plan and realize its goals, and accusing Yasir 'Arafat's leadership of contacting Zionist forces in occupied Palestine.

The Soviet comrades ask with utter astonishment: Is there any room to raise doubts about Yasir 'Arafat or is there any room to doubt his leadership and concern for the rights of the Palestinian people to return self-determination, and establishment of a Palestinian independent state on the Palestinian national soil under the leadership of the PLO — rights that are completely contradictory to the Reagan initiative? Is there the least doubt that Yasir 'Arafat would agree to an initiative like the Reagan initiative and give up the course and future of this cause after all these years of struggle and great sacrifice, leaving the cause an easy target for any other party?

The Soviet friends ask: Can this leader — who has become a symbol for the Palestinian revolution and consequently a symbol for the world's revolutionaries who are struggling for freedom, independence and justice for which he devoted his lifetime serving his people and cause — be suspected?

The Palestinian cause has become the main cause in the world. Any political step or any statement by the Palestinian leadership has become responsible and consequently affects the world's peace process. All views supportive of the Palestinian cause -- even inside the United States, Western Europe and Israel-- should be considered. The Soviet comrades say: The Palestinian cause is the key to peace in the world. Therefore, youPalestinians should base your policy on these grounds because U.S. imperialism and Zionism are against peace in the world because peace makes all peoples benefit from their countries' resources and fortunes. This of course is in contrast with the imperialist-Zionist policy that is basically dependent on the exploitation and plundering of the resources and fortunes of these peoples in building its economy, and on making the countries of these people markets for their products, irrespective of the future of these countries and their aspirations for prosperity and building their independent economies.

The Soviet comrades say: Since the Palestinian revolution became the key to peace through gaining international support and world recognition that the PLO enjoys and through the respect it receives from the world's peace-loving community, Yasir 'Arafat has become the main target for imperialism, international Zionism and reactionarism. His destruction is sought by those forces because he is considered the symbol of this revolution. The enemies have mobilized all their information media organs for that purpose.

Al-Wazir Says PLO Will Not Withdraw From Lebanon

NC071047 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Shtawrah, Lebanon, June 7 (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization will not withdraw its forces from Lebanon, Abu Jihad, deputy commander of palestinian forces and senior aide to Yasir 'Arafat, says.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a Fatah bureau here in the Al-Biqa' valley of central Lebanon, he also discloed that the PLO'S Supreme Military Council had recently decided to transfer several combat units currently scattered in five Arab countries to central Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley.

Abu Jihad, a nom de guerre for Khalil al-Wazir, also appealed Monday for Palestinian unity, in an apparent allusion to the current mutiny within Fatah, the PLO'S largest constituent group. He did not elaborate on the rebellion.

Mr 'Arafat faces a serious challenge from dissidents within Fatah who claim he is moving to renounce guerrilla warfare in hopes of a negotiated settlement of the Palestinain problem.

He spoke of "obstacles" in the transfer of guerrillas in Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan and North and South Yemen. But he voiced hope that problems would soon be cleared, allowing the combatants to join an estimated 10,000 PLO troops in Lebanon.

He said the units had received intensive training following their forced evacuation from Lebanon last August and September.

Their readiness would preserve the "continuity of the revolution" and prevent the resistance from becoming "an object of barter," he said.

Abu Jihad explained the refusal of the PLO to withdraw from Lebanon by saying: "All Arab countries should join in the misfortune that struck the Palestinian people in 1948 and allow PLO combatants to pursue the armed struggle until they have freed their homeland."

He also said the Palestinian resistance had bought large quantities of arms to make up for its loss during the war in Lebanon. But he gave no details about the type of arms purchased or their origin.

He also said the current situation "did not permit the PLO to receive the weapons and distribute them to combatants." He did not elaborate.

Fighting between opposing elements within Fatah broke out for the first time over the weekend outside Ba'labakk in Lebanon. Four were reported killed and several wounded in the clashes.

Drawing lessons from the war in Lebanon, he said that Palestinians had learned that they must henceforth count only on themselves militarily and not on Arab states. He then underlined the need for unity and cohesion within the Palestinian movement.

He also deplored the "passivity" of Lebanese authorities in the face of a wave of arrests and intimidation by Israeli troops, who he said were acting in conjuction with Lebanese Phalangist militia and forces of the Israeli-backed Major Sa'd Haddad.

Comments on Fatah Dispute

JN051250 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commnader in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has held those who are in the ranks of the opposition responsible for the clashes and added that by this, they would be adopting a new course.

Abu Jihad added that the fate of the opponents would be decided in no later than 10 days when the Fatah Central Council and the Fatah Revolutionary Council meet. Abu Jihad stressed that the Fatah command is trying to deal with the problem peacefully to avoid any violence. He also stressed that the opponents tried to exploit some weak points to cover up for their activities that are supported by other parties.

Abu Jihad said that the stand of the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine are positive stands on the dispute within the Fatah movement. It is noteworthy to mention that the above organizations called for democratic reform within the PLO.

Abu Jihad attacked the PFLP-GC, led by Ahmad Jibril, and accused it of trying to transport weapons and ammunition from Libya to the opposition. Abu Jihad denied that Abu Iyad's [Salah Khalaf] Moscow trip was to settle the issue of the opponents as this visit was scheduled a long time ago. Abu Jihad also denied that there are differences between Abu Iyad and Yasir 'Arafat. In a statement to a Kuwaiti paper a few days ago, Abu Iyad had stated that 'Arafat's mistake was that he was negligent. He blamed 'Arafat for not holding sufficient consultations with the Fatah command.

Palestinian Source Notes Withdrawal Conditions

PM060903 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 27 May 83 p 1

[Mustafa Idris report: "Palestinian Source Tells *'Ukaz*: The PLO Decision Not To Withdraw From Lebanon Is Not Final"]

[Excerpt] Beirut — A leading Palestinian source in Fatah, in a statement to *'Ukaz* on the telephone from Tripoli in northern Lebanon, has said that the PLO'S announcement, after the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, that it would not withdraw its forces from Lebanon is not final.

The source said that the PLO had discussed arrangements for the withdrawal of the remaining Palestinian forces from Lebanon with the Lebanese Government. He added that when it raised the question of withdrawal the PLO took into consideration Lebanon's interests, Arab higher interests and the interests of the Palestinian revolution. The PLO, he pointed out, did so within the framework of Arab consultations aimed at extending full support for Lebanon to ensure complete Israeli withdrawal. He said that this PLO position led to dissent and to mutinous attempts by certain individuals who placed selfish interests above national interests. He expressed regret at the attempts to split the Palestinian revolution giving the enemy an excellent opportunity to strike at the revolution that is more in need of unity now than ever before.

The Palestinian source said the continued deployment of Palestinian forces in Lebanon is not important. What is important, he added, is fulfillment of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, recovery of the occupied territories and establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Concluding his statement, the source said that the Palestinian leadership is not so much concerned with the way or the method it uses as it is with achieving its objective. He added: When we see that taking a certain step would serve our objective we take that step regardless of the sides that might consider such a step to be against their own interests that are served at the expense of the Palestinian people.

More Palestinians Reportedly Join Dissidents

NC061839 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] According to information exclusive to Radio Free Lebanon, 19 [as heard] Palestinian leaders have joined the dissidents of the Fatah organization. They are: Musa 'Awwad, the Fatah official for Lebanon; 'Abd al-Fatah Sulayman, Fatah secretry for West Beirut; Muhammad Mahmud of the Fatah command for the central mountain; Hasan Salih Hasan, Fatah secretary for the central mountain; Fu'ad 'Awwad, Fatah secretary for Sidon; Lutfi Amin, fatah secretary for Tyre; Khalil Jammal, Palestinian students official for the south; 'Ali 'Atwan, Fatah official for Sabra and Shatila; Yunis 'Awdah, secretary for Burj al-Barajinah; Muhammad Kabbarah of the Beirut command; Samih Muhammad Ahmad; Salim Salih of the Fatah Central Command; Ibrahim secretary for the Sabra militia; Samiyah Mahmud Turki, Secretary of the Fatah Women's Council; Husayn Hamiyah, Fatah secretary for Ba'labakk; and Muhammad Mustafa and 'Isam 'Aqid of the Central Command. The same sources say that about 800 Palestinian combatants are still in Beirut and the southern suburbs under different status.

Palestinians Intervene To End Fatah Clashes

JN051818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Al-Biqa' — Upon learning about the clashes between the fighters of the same trench, the Palestinian and Lebanese masses in Al-Jalil Camp in Ba'albakk, including the women, children

and old people, marched in a large popular procession. The procession, headed by the camp's popular committee, proceeded to the scene of these clashes, some 8 km from the camp, where it served as a human barrier between the fighters of the same trench. Consequently, the brother fighters agreed to remove the fortifications and other armed manifestations from both sides of the public highway.

The Palestinian and Lebanese masses chanted slogans saying: "No to inter-Palestinian fighting"; "Yes to the unity of the Fatah movement"; "One Fatah, not two Fatahs"; "Let our blood be shed in Palestine"; "Yes to the unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

In an emotional scene, the Palestinian masses voiced slogans saying the whole world must know that the Palestinian people's leader Yasir 'Arafat is the symbol of the revolution and free men. With tears in their eyes they shouted, "God is great."

The masses demanded that the rifles be directed at the enemy. They said: Have mercy on the masses of our people in the camps in the south and our kinfolk in the occupied territory who are subjected to all forms of torture and persecution and who look up to the revolution for support. Our only hope is to liberate our territory through national unity.

It will be recalled that elements belonging to certain Arab intelligence organs tried to cuase an eruption of the situation in Ba'albakk by instigating fighting within the ranks of the Palestinian revolution. These elements opened fire on a Fatah military vehicle and later on Fatah positions. But our forces deprived them of this opportunity by exercising self-restraint, behaving responsibly, and not reacting to their provocations, which came after efforts to end the problem inside the Fatah movement had reached an advanced stage.

Details of Al-Biqa' Inter-Fatah Clashes Reported

JN051842 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris — recorded]

[Text] Various Palestinian sources today released contradicting statements on the clashes that erupted yesterday between the two Fatah groups in the Ba'labakk area. But a highly placed source has told our radio that what actually happened is that one of the groups tried to set up a roadblock on the highway to Ba'labakk, and that another group tried hard to convince it to stop doing so. A heated argument ensued between the two groups that later turned into an armed clash. At this point, a Syrian force positioned in the area interfered, contained the incident, and removed the roadblock. The Syrian force told the two groups that Damascus does not favor the occurance of any clashes in areas where the Syrian forces are stationed in Lebanon.

The Syrian [as heard] and Palestinian sides suffered 8 dead and 17 wounded.

In another development, the PFLP-GC, in a statement to our radio, has strongly dismissed the reports about the front's participation in this clash. He affirmed that the front has not taken any part whatsoever in this clash.

I have learned that [PFLP leader] George Habash today resumed his efforts of mediation between the two sides and that he held a meeting with Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad. The two sides stressed the need to abide by the PLO's political line — the line unanimously approved by the recent PNC session in Algiers.

I have also learned that the Syrian efforts are continuing to preserve the Palestinian national unity, at a time when the officials here are strongly (?dismissing reports) that Syria is involved in what is taking place within the Fatah ranks.

PFLP's Habash Calls for 'Liberation War'

JN052146 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jun (SANA) — Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, has called for foiling the Lebanese-Israeli agreement by backing the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and strengthening Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese cohesion.

This came in a speech Dr Habash made at the speech rally held here last night [as received] by the National Unity Committee of the Palestinian revolution groups on the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The rally was attended by Abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad al-Yamani], member of the PLO Executive Committee; Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Party; and several representatives and cadres of the Palestinian revolution groups.

The Palestinian News Agency-WAFA says that after referring to the basic facts established by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the PFLP secretary general affirmed that the Arab masses, represented by their progressive nationalist forces, can eliminate the danger threatening the Arab nation if there is the will and determination to fight and if it is decided to wage a protracted war of liberation.

Habash explained that the objective of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaight is to destroy the Palestinian revolution and its prestige so it will not be able to motivate the struggle of the Arab masses and of the Arab people inside the occupied homeland.

Habash concluded by affirming that the Palestinian revolution can achieve victory through a strong alliance among Syria, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution and by depending on the Arab masses and the strategic alliance with the friendly USSR.

Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Party, delivered the speech of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in which he affirmed that the Lebanese Nationalist Movement will not be scared by the suppressive and terrorist campaigns waged by the Zionist authorities

against it. He said: Our people will continue its struggle to expel the Zionist invaders and check the isolationist forces.

In conclusion 'Abd as-Samad affirmed the need for Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian nationalist unity and the pooling of all Arab resources to foil the agreement of treason signed by the Phalangist Party with the Israeli enemy under the patronage of the United States.

Umm Sabri, member of the Regional Committee in the Fatah nizations in which she affirmed that the imperialist- Zionist enemy launched its aggressive war on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples through collusion with the Phalangist Party to crush the Palestinian revolution, liquidate the PLO and subject the entire Arab region to U.S. control.

Umm Sabri concluded by stressing the need to strengthen national unity on all levels so as to protect the Palestinian national decision.

Palestinian Groups Score Lebanon-Israel Accord
JN061919 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The PFLP-GC, As-Sa'iqah Forces, and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front have stressed the need to reinforce the Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese national struggle alliance to foil the agreement that was signed by the Lebanese authority with the Zionist enemy.

In a joint statement issued in Damascus today on the first anniversary of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, the aforementioned Palestinian organizations called for adopting a firm national and pan-Arab policy to confront the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and its consequences on the Arab arena in terms of liquidatory imperialist-Zionist initiatives, plans, and solutions, particularly the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. They called for foiling and defeating this agreement as a basic step toward foiling all capitulatory plans and solutions.

Maswah, commander of the Fatah Intervention Force; Abu Adham, Fatah

Jerusalem Meeting Stresses Confidence in 'Arafat
JN061844 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Reports from the occupied homeland today said that an expanded meeting, comprising several national figures, men of religion and representatives of the Palestinian associations, unions, and organizations, has been held in the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque. The participants discussed the recent developments in the Palestinian arena in light of the blatant Arab interference in the Palestinian revolution's internal affairs that aims to split Palestinian ranks prior to dealing a blow to the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The participants issued a statement in which they stressed the following:

1. Absolute confidence in the Palestinian leadership represented by Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat];

2. complete rejection and condemnation of any violation of the Palestinian revolution's resolutions and underlining the importance of solving all differences through democratic and revolutionary channels, which the Palestinian leadership has adopted as a firm tradition since its inception;

3. complete condemnation of any interference, by any side and regardless of the mask covering it, in the revolution's independent decisionmaking and internal affairs.

At the end of their statement, the participants greeted the masses inside the occupied territories who have rallied in an honorable and proud manner around their leadership represented by Brother Abu 'Ammar.

Algeria's Benjedid Meets Palestinian Leaders
NC061450 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, June 6 (AFP) — Algerian President Chadli Bejedid met George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, here late yesterday as part of his attempt to heal the rift within Fatah, the main group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation, PFLP spokesman said here today.

President Benjedid arrived here yesterday following a meeting in Algiers with PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat, the main target of Fatah dissidents.

The Syrian news agency SANA quoted the Algerian president, who also met Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, as saying the object of his visit was to examine the situation "mainly in the region where Syria and Palestinian fighters are."

He deplored the dissent between Palestinians and wanted to see "pan-Arab collaboration to help our Palestinian brothers unify their ranks."

He was convinced that with general efforts particularly from Syria, "all the differences will be resolved."

The spokesman said that in the Algerian president's talks with Mr Habash, both men "stressed the need to continue a democratic dialogue and to achieve reform within Fatah and the PLO."

Mr Benjedid stressed the importance of the PFLP'S role in ending Fatah's internal crisis and Mr Habash proposed a meeting of Fatah's Central Committee with leaders of other Palestinian organisations to reconcile the different views.

Meanwhile, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi today met Ahmad Jibril, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, and Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, to examine the Fatah crisis.

Palestinians in Amman are also anxious about the outcome of

the Fatah conflict because of a possible spin-off effect inside the occupied territories.

Heads of Palestinian camps in Jordan fear that the conflict will weaken the influence of the PLO leadership on the population of the occupied territories, thus increasing the chances of Israeli political domination.

Israel has been attempting to set up local committees in the occupied territories to thwart PLO influence.

PLO'S Faruq Qaddumi Views Fatah Factional Strife

LD061745 Kuwait KUNA in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 83

[By Samir Qalayuni and 'Adib Andrawus]

[Text] Rome, June 6 (KUNA) — Head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi stated here Monday that the good offices made to contain differences within the Fatah commando movement were presently giving satisfactory results towards maintaining unity of Palestinian ranks and independence of the national decision.

The PLO diplomat added in a statement to KUNA that the possibilities of war in the region were very high because of the U.S. Administration's support to the Israeli enemy.

Qaddumi, who met today with the director of the Political Department at the [word indistinct] Foreign Ministry, Bruno Bottai, said he has discussed with Italian officials the Middle East crisis, present and future conditions in Lebanon and has underlined that any just settlement in the region should be based on Palestinian legitimate rights and PLO full participation in the process.

"I also urged," the official stated "that the European states should exert real pressure on the U.S. and Israel in order to secure the latter's unconditional and total withdrawal from Lebanon according to Security Council resolutions 508 and 509 since the recent Lebanese-Israeli accord undermines Lebanon's sovereignty and Arab commitments," Qaddumi explained.

A statement issued this afternoon by the Foreign Ministry in the name of Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said Qaddumi was received by the director of the Political Department in the absence of the minister who is engaged in the election campaign.

It pointed that peace in the Mideast and the problem of the Palestinian people were central topics in the talks and underlined that when examining the Lebanese-Israeli accord, the Italian Government had emphasized "the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon as imperative." Italy equally said it was necessary that Syrian and Palestinian forces be withdrawn, according to the Foreign Ministry statement.

On the present tension in Lebanon, the Palestinian chief diplomat said that possibilities of war are very high judging by the continued Israeli military buildup against Syria and the PLO and her adamant rejection to withdraw from Lebanese territories before achieving her goals. Qaddumi also cited Israel's continuation in constructing new settlements in occupied Arab lands and her repressive acts against the Palestinian population in these territories.

About the current dissention within Fatah movement, Qaddumi started to give satisfactory results in maintaining the unity of Palestinian ranks. However, "the incident has been purposefully exaggerated by the mass media" he noted, adding "one year after the invasion of Lebanon, it is meant to give the impression that the PLO was finished politically, after Israel and the U.S. had alleged that the organisation suffered a military devastating blow." "It is deplorable," Qaddumi added, "that some Arab parties, headed by the Libyan regime, are taking part in this press campaign."

On Palestinian-Egyptian relations, the official indicated that no improvement on the Egyptian Government's stand has been registered vis-a-vis Israel's aggressive and expansionist policies in the area and renewed a call on Cairo to abrogate the Camp David accords and stop negotiations with Israel. Qaddumi said that denunciation and rejection was not enough and added that Egypt should take clear-cut and positive stands in support of the Palestinian people's national rights.

He asserted in conclusion that the PLO will continue to fight the Israeli occupation until realizing Palestinian national aims and expressed confidence that the Egyptian people, who are opposed to normalization of relations with the Zionist enemy, will ultimately redress present errors and return Egypt back to the Arab fold.

Al-Fahum Admires Saudi Efforts To Mend PLO Rift

LD062152 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Chairman of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum expressed his admiration and that of the Palestinian brothers for the sincere efforts exerted by his majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and his royal highness the crown prince to mend the rift within PLO ranks and to settle the differences that have emerged recently and that serve only the enemies of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. After his meeting today with his royal highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, Al-Fahum stressed that any differences in the ranks of the Palestinian brothers will hinder their march toward the realization of their hopes and aspirations concerning their just cause. He hoped that the prince's meetings with the leaders of the sister countries he is visiting will result in unified stances and closing ranks that the Kingdom wants to realize in support of our nation's causes of destiny.

PLO Seeks To Exploit Greek Oil Deposits
NC051612 Athens I Kathimerini in Greek 5 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] It was reported that the PLO is moving toward purchasing the rights of the U.S. company Oceanic to exploit the Prinos oil deposits [near the island of Thesos]. The initiative was taken some time ago by PLO leader 'Arafat through his Palestinian representatives who direct an international company in Athens. It is not known whether the ongoing negotiations were brought to the Greek government's attention.

According to existing reports, Oceanic which has its headquarters in Denver, Colorado, in the United States, undertook to prospect for oil during the time of the junta, with which it also signed an agreement.

After analyzing the first oil sample and following the fall of the junta it made a request for loans that, however, were not granted. Following this development Oceanic cited economic difficulties. It dissolved the agreement and the project was then taken over by the current multiantional group under the condition that Oceanic would keep 15 percent of the shares that, at that time, were high but that have now dropped by about 20 points. The new agreement also provided that based on this 15 percent, Oceanic would receive profits, if any developed, without being obliged to contribute capital in the eventuality of losses (over right royalties). [as published]

Negotiations for the purchase of this 15 percent participation in the multinational group for the sum of $15 million were conducted by the Palestinian (Al-Buri) brothers, agents for the international (John Troller)company which deals with ship chartering, cement transportation, etc. In Greece, these Palestinian businessmen run the (Livexim)company housed in a building on Singrou Avenue, and they act on behalf of 'Arafat who, it is said, is a major shareholder but is acting in the interests of PLO operations.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Oceanic's share, which primarily has a political connotation, were delayed due to the PLO leader's involvement in disputes with other Arab leaders.

OMAN

Qabus Receives Message From King Fahd

GF041340 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received Saudi Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir at Ss-Sib Palace today. During the meeting the Saudi minister conveyed a written message to his majesty the sultan from his brother, His Majesty Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The meeting was attended by Education and Youth Affairs Minister Yahya Mahfuz al-Mundhuri and the Saudi ambassador in the Sultanate.

SAUDI ARABIA

Yasir 'Arafat Continues Visit to Kingdom

Meeting With King Fahd

LD061457 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon visited PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at his place of lodging at the Az-Zahir Palace in Jidda. During the meeting, the current situation in the region and the latest developments were discussed. Present were His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, foreign minister, and Rafiq an-Natshah, Fatah representative in the Kingdom.

Fahd, 'Arafat Attend Ceremony

LD061848 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1745 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Jidda, 6 Jun (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz inaugurated the new air base and establishments attached to it in Jidda this evening. Accompanied by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, his majesty cut the ribbon saying: In the name of God, let this be a blessed day that Brother Abu Ammar is sharing with us.

Abu Ammar said: In Jerusalem, God willing. His Majesty replied "In Jerusalem, God willing."

Predeparture Statement

LD062343 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2225 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Jidda, 6 Jan (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Jidda this evening after a visit to the Kingdom during which he had a meeting with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and a number of senior officials.

Before his departure, Yasir 'Arafat told SPA that he had discussed with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz the Palestinian situation in light of developments in the Arab arena as well as Arab and international issues which concern the Arab nation. He lauded the stand of the Kingdom and its people — taken through the guidance of his majesty the king — alongside the Palestinian people. He also praised the tour of his royal highness the crown prince in this connection. He said that if this indicated anything it was his majesty's concern about our Palestinian conditions whether these conditions were of little or great importance. It also showed his majesty's interest in the intensive efforts to close Arab ranks.

He added: From his majesty I have sensed total attention and care for the Palestinian people, the Palestinian issue, and the Palestinian mujahidin.

The Palestinian leader spoke about his recent visits to Romania and Algeria. He said that they concerned the Palestinian issue and the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to self-determination. He talked about the situation in the Al-Biqa' valley and said that Western media exaggerated this matter making it look bigger than it really was. He affirmed that the Palestinian revolution will triumph, God willing.

He added: We are eager to [safeguard] our relations with Syria. He talked about his coming visit to India and said that he will discuss with Mrs Indira Gandhi the work of the committee which was formed at the recent nonaligned conference on cooperation and coordination and work for the Palestinian issue before she began her international tour as chairman of the nonaligned summit conference.

Monte Carlo on Visit

JN060714 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0510 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh 'Abdallah ash-Shihri on 6 June]

[Text] Well-informed Palestinian circles here told our radio that 'Arafat will brief the Saudi monarch on the rebellion within the Fatah movement and the efforts to contain it. The same circles added that 'Arafat will ask King Fahd to support him by holding the necessary contacts with the Arab sides which are backing the rebellion in an attempt to create a new PLO revolving in their orbit and to dismiss 'Arafat as PLO leader. Most of the Gulf states believe that if this attempt succeeds it will be the beginning of the PLO's end.

These circles added that 'Arafat's talks will also deal with the situation in Lebanon so that this country's sovereignty will not be harmed and so that the Lebanese Government can spread its authority over all its territories.

Further Report

JN061316 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh 'Abdallah ash-Shihri]

[Text] No official announcement has so far been released on the

meeting which was scheduled to have taken place between Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Jidda yesterday.

Knowledgeable sources at the Saudi Foreign Ministry have said that 'Arafat's meeting with Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal late last night had touched on several important topics, foremost being the rebellious move within the Fatah ranks — a move enjoying the support and backing of some radical Arab regimes. The sources pointed out that 'Arafat has asked the Saudi foreign minister to use the Saudi influence to convince these regimes to stop giving support to the rebels. 'Arafat, during the talks, outlined the dangers inherent in this rebellious move and their impact on the PLO's structure.

The talks between 'Arafat and Prince Sa'ud also dealt with the status of the Palestinians in Lebanon and the need for the Palestinians, as the Riyadh government stresses, to adopt positive steps toward supporting the Lebanese legitimacy. The sources hinted that 'Arafat stressed to the Saudi minister his commitment to effect the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces whenever the legitimate Lebanese authorities ask him to do so. However, 'Arafat, as the sources put it, asked the Kingdom to hold contacts with the Lebanese administration to guarantee the security and safety of the Palestinian civilians in Lebanon.

Spokesman Denies 'Abdallah Tour GCC Initiative

GF070605 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] An official spokesman has commented on a QNA report on Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn's denial that the current tour by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister, and chief of the National Guard, has been assigned to him by the GCC. The spokesman said: "The GCC has its own leadership that draws up its policy and makes its decisions. Had the crown prince's tour been assigned to him by the GCC, this matter would have been made clear at the time. The fact of the matter is that his highness' tour is purely a Saudi initiative dictated by the current Arab circumstances."

Monte Carlo on Tour

JN042106 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2040 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh 'Abdallah ash-Shihri on 4 June]

[Text] As part of intensive Saudi efforts to bring about an Arab rapprochement and unified stand on current Arab issues, foremost of which is the Lebanese situation, Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, first deputy prime minister, today began an Arab tour which will take him to Libya, Iraq, Syria, and Jordan. He began this tour by visiting Tripoli today.

Informed sources here believe that the visit the second man of Saudi Arabia is paying to Libya aims at convincing the Libyan Government to abandon its support for the Fatah rebels, who are backed by Libya as PLO officials have stated. It also aims at convincing Libya to abstain from supporting non-Lebanese forces in Lebanon and to back the Lebanese Government's efforts to spread its sovereignty over all its territory. These sources did not rule out a positive Libyan response, particularly after the improvement of relations between the two countries as reflected by Al-Qadhdhafi's recent speech, in which he pointed out that the Saudi call is a sincere invitation to a joint Arab action and confrontation.

In Baghdad and Damascus the Saudi crown prince will try to revive the Saudi initiative to bring about a reconciliation between the two countries despite Syria's refusal to restore normal relations with Baghdad and Amman. We can say that Prince 'Abdallah will ask Damascus to respond to the Saudi efforts in view of Syria's continuous calls, particularly those made by its news media, for the need to unify Arab ranks and abide by the collective Arab defense pact. The Gulf states believe that Damascus has failed to abide by this pact in the Gulf war by siding with Iran at a time when Damascus is calling on Lebanon to abide by it.

According to these sources, the main topic of the Saudi crown prince's talks with King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials will be future Palestinian-Jordanian relations and the need to keep the door open for the resumption of dialogue between the two sides in order to reach a practical, effective, and positive formula toward finding a solution to the Palestinian question.

In another development, Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, who before that met with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal for about 1 hour. Saudi royal court sources told our radio that the Saudi monarch has reiterated Saudi Arabia's support for the stand which the Lebanese people and government choose and accept and which guarantees their sovereignty over all their territory. King Fahd stressed his country's readiness to continue its contacts with Damascus in a bid to make it withdraw its forces from Lebanon and find an appropriate way by which all the foreign forces can withdraw from Lebanon.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Visits Kingdom

Received by King Fahd

LD041327 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1310 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Riyadh 4 Jun (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at 1500 this afternoon Lebanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Elie Salim. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Lebanese Ambassador to the Kingdom Zafir al-Hasan.

Confers With Saudi Counterpart

LD041034 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0955 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Jun (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, conferred at his office in Riyadh today with Lebanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Elie Salim, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

During the meeting they reviewed several issues concerning the situation in the Middle East, in addition to reviewing the current critical stage of the Lebanese issue in particular.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal also received in his office the West German Minister of Economics Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting they discussed the existing cooperation between the two countries in the economic sphere.

Departs 5 June

LD050840 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0814 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Jidda, 5 Jun (SPA) — Foreign Minister of Lebanon Dr Elie Salem left Jidda this morning after a 2-day visit to the Kingdom, during which he was received by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

He was seen off by the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Salim Sunbul, and Lebanon's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Zafir al-Hasan.

FRG Minister Arrives For Commission Meetings

LD031909 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1825 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Riyadh, 3 June (SPA) — Dr Otto Lambsdorff, West German minister of economics, arrived here this evening for a visit to the Kingdom lasting several days during which he will head the German side to the meetings of the joint Saudi-German committee for economic and technical cooperation which begin tomorrow, Saturday. He was welcomed on arrival by Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and the national economy, the German ambassador to the Kingdom, and a number of officials.

Finance Minister on Talks

GF060646 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Following the sixth session of the joint German-Saudi commission for economic and technical cooperation, Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl stated that a number of technical cooperation programs and issues were discussed. He noted that a number of FRG experts will work in the Kingdom and a number of businessmen in Saudi Arabia will visit the FRG to work with their colleagues there. He explained that a preliminary research study on the possibility of avoiding double taxation was signed.

Moreover, the Saudi minister welcomed the FRG economic delegation led by Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambs--dorff. He said we are happy to host them in the Kingdom and we appreciate their friendly response in cooperating in all governmental organs.

The sixth session of the joint German-Saudi commission for economic and technical cooperation ended last night. The Saudi side was led by Foreign Minister [title as heard] Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and the German side was led by FRG Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD051649 Hamburg DPA in German 1606 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 5 Jun (DPA) — The Federal Republic and Saudia Arabia have given a positive assessment of their 2-day economic talks in Riyadh and have underlined their desire for further strengthening cooperation. Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and Saudi Minister of Finance and National Economy Muhammad ibn Aba al-Khayl agreed that very few problems exist in German-Saudi cooperation and that good conditions exist for deepening cooperation in the future. The sixth session of the German-Saudi economic commission ended on Sunday with the signing of a protocol providing for [words indistinct] closer economic cooperation. This includes the spheres of technology transfer, sewage reprocessing for agriculture, and commuter transport. The details are to be worked out in (?further) talks.

Lambsdorff, who visited the industrial city of [words indistinct] in the Persian Gulf on Sunday with his accompanying government and economic representatives, was received on Saturday by King Fahd, to whom he conveyed a message from Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Lambsdorff said on Sunday that King Fahd told him that the federal chancellor is welcome in Riyadh. [Words indistinct] Lambsdorff gave his own assurance in the talks that the FRG's Mideast policy has not changed since the change of government in Bonn.

The economic talks revealed that large-scale projects in Saudi Arabia — above all in the construction industry — are gradually being completed.

UAE

Jordanian King Departs for Home 6 June

GF061012 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jun (WAKH) — King Husayn ibn Talal, monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, left Abu Dhabi for home today following a 1-day visit to the UAE.

UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was in the forefront of those who saw him off.

The Jordanian monarch was also seen off by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, the heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE president's office; and a number of UAE senior officials.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Message From Soviet Leaders

GF051346 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a message from the Soviet leaders during his meeting with the Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden at his office at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat today.

During this meeting, several issues concerning cooperation and friendship between our country and the Soviet Union and the prospects to develop them were discussed.

Mubarak, Delegation Leave for European Tour

NC070718 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] At 0900 today President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo for Geneva within the framework of a tour during which he will visit some European cities, Geneva, Belgrade, and Bucharest. The president is accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and presidential office director for political affairs; and Presidential Secretary General 'Izz ad-Din Mukhtar.

The president was seen off by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Consultative Council Chairman Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Deputy Prime Minister for Education Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, a number of ministers, the Cairo governor, the Romanian ambassador, and the Swiss and Yugoslav charges d'affaires.

Delegation Leaves for UNCTAD

NC060650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0605 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 June — Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id left Cairo for Belgrade early this morning at the head of an Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the sixth UNCTAD session, which begins its activities there today and concludes at the end of June.

It is worth noting that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will attend part of the session's meetings. He will also address it Thursday as a representative of the Third World.

Al-Baz on Mubarak's Tour

NC070846 Cairo MENA in English 0840 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 7 (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first foreign undersecretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, who accompanies President Mubarak on his present tour of Geneva, Belgrade, and Bucharest, said before leaving today with the president that the invitation extended to President Mubarak to attend the 69th ILO conference is a recognition of Egypt's role in the Mideast and in Africa. It is also an acknowledgement of President Mubarak's role as a spokesman on behalf of the Third World countries and in his capacity as one of the prominent leaders of the Non-alignment Movement, Al-Baz added.

Dr. Al-Baz said that it is in the interest of the world community that Egypt proclaims its position from this rostrum, not to record a specific stand but to attract the attention to issues that will serve the interests of Third World countries.

Dr al-Baz said President Mubarak will announce at ILO and the UNCTAD respectively, Egypt's stance vis-a-vis the conflicting situation between North and South and between industrialist and developing countries. The president will underline the necessity of eliminating this through dialogue and for ironing out causes of dissension and bridging contradiction [as received] the gap between rich and poor countries, Al-Baz added.

Concluding, Al-Baz pointed out that the conference will tackle a number of issues, some of them linked with the present economic crisis, and some others connected with Israel's actions in the occupied Arab territories.

Mubarak Congratulates Habre on National Day

NC061031 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent a congratulatory cable to Chadian President Hissein Habre on the occasion of Chad's National Day. The cable reads:

It gives me pleasure to send to Your Excellency sincerest heartfelt congratulations on your country's National Day. I also send sincerest greetings and best wishes to you for good health and happiness, and I wish your fraternal people continued progress and prosperity. Please accept my high regards and esteem.

Mubarak Visits Food Production Sites, Harbor

NC051506 Cairo MENA in English 1446 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Alexandria, June 5 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak visited this morning the Al-Buhayrah and Alexandria governorates and reviewed a number of food and livestock production ventures.

The president also visited the new installations in the Ad-Dukhaylah Harbour in Alexandria.

He inspected during a visit to west An-Nubariyah agricultural firm the method followed in growing and developing saplings of the various agricultural products in hothouses.

The firm's general commissioner Ahmad Fu'ad told the president that some 154,000 feddans (acres) were now being cultivated in the An-Nubayrah region, which are to be increased to 200,000 feddans, after the completion of the revetment of the An-Nasr canal, which supplies the water for the project.

Kamal Hasan Ali Peoples Assembly Statement

NC041912 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1745 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan Ali has stressed that Egypt will continue to strongly support that which will achieve for Lebanon the restoration of its sovereignty, full control of its national soil, and an end to the foreign occupation of its land. He said that Egypt supports Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's proposal to convene an Arab Summit conference to bring the Arab brothers closer.

During a meeting this evening of the joint committee of the Peoples Assembly's Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee and

the Defense and National Security Committee under Speaker Sufi Abu Talib, Kamal Hasan Ali appealed to the Arab brothers not to make their calculations on the basis and stands of the two superpowers. He called on the Arab conscience to rush to help Lebanon and the legitimate Lebanese Government to regain control and sovereignty over its territory.

Ali warned that the obstacles in the way of the peace process may freeze it for an unpredictable period, and may also lead to a military confrontation that could further complicate the situation in the area and enable the international polarization policies to again have their way in the area. He reaffirmed that Egypt will continue its efforts to complete the peace march and achieve a just and permanent settlement to all the problems of the Arab-Israeli conflict and regain the Palestinian peoples legitimate rights.

The following is the text of Kamal Hasan Ali's statement:

Several months have passed since our latest meeting when we discussed together the efforts to bring about a settlement in the Middle East. Today I can only say that the region is passing through intensely sensitive circumstances fraught with dangers, and the peace efforts are facing big obstacles and grave possibilities. As a matter of fact, the gravity of the situation, in our assessment, emanates from our (?fear) that the obstacles (?placed) in the way of the peace process here and there may bring the current slow peace process to a standstill for an unpredictable period of time. This will increase the dangers of not only consolidating the Israeli occupation of the Arab territory occupied since 1967 — the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan — or southern Lebanon since June 1982, but also of the possibility of a military confrontation that could exacerbate the situation and enable the international polarization policies to again have their way in the region.

In tackling the general situation facing its diplomacy since 6 June 1982 — the day on which Israel launched its aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples — Egypt proceeded from several principal points:

1. To exert all available efforts to stop the Israeli aggression, and then end it through a quick Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. Within this framework, Egypt made moves with all parties, foremost of which was the United States. I was entrusted by the Egyptian leadership to visit the United States three times — in June, July, and November — to achieve the goal of ending the Israeli presence on the Lebanese territory. In addition, the recalling of the Egyptian ambassador from Israel for consultations was within this framework.

2. To exert all available efforts to safeguard the sons of the Palestinian people in Lebanon. This was linked, as everyone knows now, with contacts between the Egyptian leadership and the PLO represented by its chairman and with a number of the PLO Executive Committee members and later with the Lebanese Government.

3. To affirm to all the powers that to continue the process of building a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and to reach a just and lasting settlement of the Palestine question depends to a large extent on the success of efforts to make Israel leave Lebanon and to give this Arab people the opportunity to take care of their own affairs without foreign interference.

Hence came my frank statement to you today that we are passing through sensitive and critical circumstances in which we may witness either speedy progress that will restore Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territory and safeguard its national integrity or will make permanent the Israeli and foreign occupation of its territory. A fierce war may even break out, which it is feared will not be in the interest of any peoples in the area. The area would then return to a serious phase of conflict and deterioration that will only benefit the enemies of peace and the enemies of the legitimate Arab rights.

Throughout the hot months of the military confrontation in Lebanon our strong stances included attempts to induce the United States to move effectively along a course toward a Palestinian settlement to bring about the largest possible response to the Palestinian legitimate demands.

Within the framework of the recent Lebanese-Israeli agreement, all that I can say is that Lebanon was engaged in a most difficult battle of negotiations with Israel and that Lebanon has emerged from it. Lebanon has succeeded to a great extent — in difficult and unsuitable circumstances — in defending its legitimate rights and in obtaining Israel's approval to the military withdrawal from its territory.

In fact I find it important here — before reviewing the most important points in the said agreement or the circumstances which prevailed during the negotiations and the demands Israel had made and attempted to obtain from the Lebanese negotiator — to outline Egypt's stand regarding the current situation in Lebanon within the following framework:

1. We strongly support all that which will restore Lebanon's sovereignty and full control over its national soil and that which will end the foreign occupation of its territory.

2. Although we recognize the difference between the position of the Israeli forces occupying Lebanon and that of the other forces on its territory, we also affirm that the Lebanese sovereignty over Lebanon is an integral matter that cannot be divided. Hence it is the right of the Lebanese legitimate authority to demand an end to all forms of non-Lebanese armed presence in Lebanon so that this fraternal Arab country can devote itself to its reconstruction and development.

3. Although we fully understand Syria's concern to secure its situation with Israel until a settlement is reached that will restore to Syria its national rights in the Golan, we also expect that Syria will share the concern over Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence without slander by a foreign power. Hence, we here in Egypt urge all the Arab forces and parties to cooperate with the Lebanese legitimate authority in all that will end the occupation of Lebanese territory.

4. The possibilities of a breakdown in the current situation could lead to an escalation of international polarization in the area and subsequently the partitioning of Lebanon into spheres of influ-

ence between regional and international powers. [passage indistinct]

5. Lebanon's integrity and the national interests among all its groups and sects constitute a fortified position to safeguard Lebanon's Arabism and its stability. Hence Egypt has been eager to urge the Lebanese legitimate authority to bring about a balance and to safeguard the interests of all Lebanon's communities — Muslims and Christians — and to prevent any practices or transgressions by any party or armed group against the other communities.

6. The Palestinian civilian presence in Lebanon is a trust to be shouldered by Lebanon and by every Arab. Thus it is necessary to ensure its security and interests and to prevent any action being taken against Palestinian civilians until a just settlement is reached over the fraternal Palestinian peoples question — a settlement that will end their suffering, which has been going on since the beginning of the century. In this framework, while Egypt is against the implementation of ideas for settling the Palestinians in Lebanon, it is trying to avoid [passage indistinct].

Now that I have briefly discussed in the previous points the Egyptian views of the general situation in Lebanon and its possible effects and repercussions on all the peace efforts in the Middle East, as well as the Egyptian views during the difficult time of the heated confrontation and finally the principled Egyptian stand and what we hope to be achieved for Lebanon and its noble people, I would like to discuss in brief the basic points in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the circumstances under which the negotiations were held until the agreement was signed and then the stances adopted by various groups. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement included many general principles. these are:

1. Ending the state of war between (?Lebanon and Israel);

2. Agreeing to settle bilateral differences through peaceful means;

3. Approving suitable security arrangements for both sides. These include refraining from harming the security, sovereignty, and independence of both sides and forming a committee for security arrangements comprised of joint supervision teams to make sure that the security arrangements are implemented;

4. Withdrawing the Israeli forces from Lebanon during a period ranging between 8 to 12 weeks;

5. Forming a joint liaison committee to oversee the implementation of all aspects of the agreement with U.S. participation. The decisions of this committee are made unanimously;

6. Starting negotiations on the movement of goods, commodities, and people 6 months after the Israeli withdrawal.

Lebanon (?resisted) the occupation and negotiated alone (?under) difficult psychological pressure and difficult circumstances, faced with Israel's demands that imagined everything was its right whereas others had no right to sovereignty, independence, or security. The Lebanese negotiator succeeded in foiling the Israeli goals regarding Israel's desire to:

1. Continue its (?direct) military presence in southern (?Lebanon);

2. (?Establish) early warning stations in Lebanese territory;

3. Establish permanent military watch posts in Lebanese territory;

4. Organize joint military patrols in southern Lebanon;

5. Participate in choosing all the Lebanese forces that will be deployed in the south and appoint Major Sa'd Haddad as commander of the south [words indistinct] all units and forces belonging to him within the Lebanese Army formations in the south;

(? 6) Link Israeli withdrawal with the normalization of relations and the establishment of normal relations [words indistinct].

I can say that the legitimate Lebanese Government, backed by Egypt [words indistinct] that certain important and vital elements for Lebanon are not harmed. These are:

1. To emphasize Lebanon's sovereignty and regional unity.

2. To safeguard the unity of all (?factions) of the Lebanese people.

(?3) To (?safeguard) Lebanon's Arabism and preserve its Arab relations and links.

4. To not use (?Lebanese) territory to threaten the security of (?fraternal) Syria.

[Passage indistinct] The point I would like to raise clearly is that we must not be unfair to Lebanon and make it bear more than it can. Lebanon had negotiated separately under difficult circumstances and in the absence of any Arab initiative or a collective stand that would provide an alternative to what Lebanon negotiated or reached for. We do not deny that the agreement — like any other agreement between two conflicting parties — includes some positive points to this or the other party. However, the matter is certainly not as bad as some are trying to portray the agreement.

Egypt therefore believes that the rejectionist stand by some Arab parties and the attempt to set up a Lebanese opposition bloc against the agreement will only help to consolidate the Israeli occupation and turn the south into a "northern bank" [as received] [words indistinct] to impose an accomplished annexation of the south. Moreover, it will push Lebanon and the area into a new phase of confrontations, partition, instability, and delay the move toward a comprehensive settlement. It will subsequently enable Israel, through its ever increasing practices, to annex the Golan, the West Bank, and Gaza. Israel will also attempt to confront the Arab nation with a new fait accompli threatening some of its entities, particularly with renewed Israeli threats to Jordan which Israel regards an alternative homeland for the Palestinians.

To prevent the division of Lebanon into two spheres of influence, one under Israel in the south and the other under Syria in Al-Biqa' and the north; to prevent Lebanon from becoming a

Syrian-Israeli confrontation arena; to spare the area the calamities of polarization; and to spare the Palestinian brothers the plans for their extermination and dispersion, the Egyptian diplomatic moves have been constantly active through: consultations with the Lebanese legitimate authority; our constant contacts with [words indistinct] to adopt a speedy and decisive role with Israel in Lebanon's favor so that this will be the beginning of a process for a broad peace; a demand [mutalaba] to the United States that the Golan and its restoration to Syria be a basic clause in [words indistinct] for a comprehensive settlement in the area which cannot be achieved without Syria's role in it; our contacts with the PLO; the Egyptian contacts with all the European sides; and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel being conditional on reaching a timetable for the withdrawal.

Egypt reaffirms today the importance of the time factor and therefore emphasizes the following:

1. The need to bring about the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with the provisions of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Egypt cannot agree to Israel's partial withdrawal to a secure line because the acceptance of this implies the continuous violation of Lebanon's sovereignty on one hand and the illegal codification of the occupation on the other. We also cannot agree to or accept clarifications and justifications which Israel might make in this respect.

2. It is important that Syria notes the seriousness of the situation and the need for reaching a quick solution to the problem of its forces' presence on Lebanese territory and that a settlement be made through negotiations and understanding between brothers in a manner that will ensure the security of both sides and restore Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Within this framework we support President Amin al-Jumayyil's proposal for holding an urgent Arab summit to bring about rapprochement among brothers. We also urge the Arab brothers not to make their calculations on the basis of balances and stances of the two superpowers. We call upon the Arab conscience to hasten to rescue and support Lebanon and to help the Lebanese legitimate authority to restore its sovereignty and control, to bring about national conciliation and accord in Lebanon, and to prevent any threat to the security of Palestinian civilians whom Lebanon is hosting.

3. It is vital that all international parties assume their responsibility to achieve the withdrawal of all sides from Lebanon. We do not differentiate here between this or that side but we sincerely appeal to all these influential powers to assume their role and to contribute toward the settlement of the situation.

4. The dangerous pitfall which the various PLO forces are moving to. [sentence as received] Egypt stresses the importance of the unity of Palestinian national action. Egypt warns against the suspect hands that are attempting to weaken the Palestinian national action and to sow division. The current events within Fatah threaten all that the Palestinian struggle sought to achieve for many years. Such events complete, or let me say accomplish, all that Israel sought to achieve in its attack against Lebanon and against the Palestinian people. There are great dangers. Therefore the situation requires all the loyal sons of the Palestinian people to rally around the Palestinian leadership unanimously approved by the PNC.

Brothers and sisters, concluding my statement I would like to stress that Egypt will continue its efforts to complete the peace process, to achieve a just and lasting settlement of all problems of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

'Ali Sends Messages to EC Foreign Ministers

NC060654 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0612 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 6 June (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* says in today's edition that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has sent messages to the European Community's foreign ministers.

The paper adds that the messages propose holding consultations on the Middle East situation, and particularly on Lebanon and on dealing with the current situation.

Briefs

Djibouti Minister Arrives — Cairo, June 6 (MENA) —, Djibouti's Minister of Labour Mahmoud Del Waiss arrived here tonight from Geneva on a four-day visit for talks with senior officials of the Ministry of Manpower on means to promote cooperation between Egypt and Djibouti in the field of labour and training. The guest will visit some tourist areas in Cairo. Mahmoud Del Waiss was welcomed at Cairo international airport by Salah Mujahid, director of the public relations department at the Ministry of Manpower. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1939 GMT 6 Jun 83 NC]

Communique on 5-6 June War Operations
JN061624 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,114 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 6 Jun 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces continued their activities against the racist Iranian regime forces. The following are the results for last night and today:

1. Sighting a group of enemy soldiers in the central operational sector, our forward units pounded it, killing three and destroying one infantry position.

2. One was killed in the area east of Basra.

3. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan operational sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 Jun 1983

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Ships Warned Not To Enter Prohibited Zone
JN061740 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — The Council for the Protection of the Environment in Iraq has affirmed that Iraq's previous warnings to ships not to approach the war operations zone in the Arab Gulf would be applied more effectively due to the continuous Iranian aggression against Iraq. The council said that the failure of a number of ships and tankers to heed Iraqi warnings forced the Iraqi Armed Forces to destroy and sink them in Gulf waters and near the coasts and oilfields.

This came in a memorandum sent by Dr 'Abd al-Haqq Sharif at-Tawil, the accredited secretary of the Council for the Protection of the Environment, to the Kuwait-based Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment. Dr at-Tawil called on the organization to warn shipping and insurance companies once more not to send their ships and tankers to the prohibited zone and to ask the states or companies whose ships were sunk and the companies insuring them to bear the expenses of combating the pollution.

The memorandum goes on to say that Iraq expresses reservations toward any financial obligations to the organization's budget or to any extra expenses for combating the pollution resulting from the destruction of ships and tankers which failed to heed Iraq's warning. Iraq also expresses reservations toward any expenses or financial obligations by the organization to combat pollution resulting from the damage of Iranian oilfields or installations in the destruction of ships or tankers anchored near the oilfields and installations which paid no attention to the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command's warning and exposed the area to further pollution.

The memorandum holds the owners of the ships — states or companies — responsible for all the consequences of pollution resulting from the destruction of these ships.

The Armed Forces General Command had defined the military operations zone in accordance with specific coordinates in defense of Iraq's security and its people in the defensive war Iraq is waging against the covetous designs of Iran in Iraq's waters and land, to put an end to the ceaseless shelling of its citizens and civilian and economic installations.

Saudi Crown Prince Arrives in Baghdad 6 June
JN061755 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1742 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard, arrived in Baghdad this evening on an official visit to Iraq. 'Izzat Ibrahim, Iraqi RCC vice chairman, and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received him on arrival.

Arab League Secretzry General Arrives 7 June
JN070814 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived here today on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Klibi told INA that he will hold talks with the Iraqi officials on the dangers threatening the Arab homeland and the plots being concocted against it. He added that he will also acquaint himself with the latest developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war and with the Arab and international efforts being exerted to put an end to this war on which Iran insists. He expressed the hope that the Iraqi-Iranian war will come to an end and that the current efforts will lead to a lasting peace which takes into consideration Iraq's legitimate rights. He stressed that Iraq has proved to the whole world its good intentions and sincere desire to halt the fighting and end the conflict peacefully.

Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, and 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, Foreign Ministry under secretary, welcomed him on his arrival.

GDR Youth Delegation Arrives on Visit
JN051910 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — Dr Guenter Erbach, GDR state secretary for physical culture and sports, arrived here today at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days. In a statemen to INA, the GDR official said that the delegation will hold talks with Iraqi Youth Ministry officials on signing a protocol for cooperation between the two countries in sport and youth spheres for the years 1983-84.

Husayn Returns From UAE, Iraq Visit 6 June

JN061413 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned home today from Abu Dhabi following a 3-day visit to Iraq and the UAE, during which he held talks with President Saddam Husayn and Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan on the current Arab situation, and the magnitude of the challenges which face the Arab nation, and evaluated the issues which the region is currently facing in light of Arab and international developments and reviewed the military situation on the Iraqi-Iranian front and the efforts exerted to end the war.

King Husayn also exchanged viewpoints with President Saddam Husayn and Shaykh Zayid on the dimensions of the current Arab situation, on developments in the Palestine question, on the Lebanese crisis, and on bilateral relations.

Polish Trade Delegation Pays Visit

Cooperation Protocol Signed

JN021400 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Amman — Jordan and Poland today signed an economic and trade protocol which provides for increasing trade transactions and achieving equilibrium in the trade balance between the two countries. The protocol calls for increasing the amount of phosphates exported to Poland, studying the possibility of establishing trade centers in both countries, encouraging the visits by trade delegations to acquaint each side with the others' products, strengthening cooperation in the industrial and technological spheres, and increasing Poland's participation in Jordan's development projects, especially those included in the current 5-year development plan, in addition to strengthening cooperation in the technical training sphere. It also stipulates the need to inform the concerned Polish quarters of the requirements of the various Jordanian establishments in the training of their technical cadres.

Received by Prince Hasan

JN021608 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Amman, 2 Jun (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received at his office this afternoon (Kapochinski), head of the Polish trade delegation and under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

They reviewed the channels of trade and economic cooperation and investment between Jordan and Poland, and the results of the delegation's talks with the Jordanian officials. They also reviewed bilateral relations and the means of promoting them.

Leaders Review Army Tactical Exercise

King Husayn Attends

JN031320 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, spent yesterday and today following up the joint tactical exercise conducted by formations of the 3d Royal Armored Division and the 4th Royal Mechanized Division as part of the training plan of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

His majesty the king was briefed on the stages and objectives of this exercise. Since yesterday morning, Thursday, his majesty the king has been following up the course of the operations. Units from the Special Forces, the Jordanian Royal Air Force, the Royal Medical Services, and all services and support corps participated.

The units participating in the exercise showed high efficiency which displayed the good training standard enjoyed by all the armed forces' units and formations. These units conducted the assigned missions and tasks with accuracy and success.

Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd Ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; a number of senior officers; the Al-Yarmuk University president; and a number of the Al-Yarmuk faculties' deans and professors attended the exercise with his majesty the king.

Hasan Attends

JN041926 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] At noon today, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan the regent attended a part of the joint tactical exercise conducted by formations as part of the training plan of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

His highness was briefed by the director of war operations on the stages and objectives of this exercise. The director also outlined the new tactical method of this exercise. His highness has been following up the course of the operations in which units of the Special Forces, the Jordanian Royal Air Force, and all services and support corps participated.

At the end of his visit, his highness was also heard an assessment and general discussion of one of the stages of the exercise. The units participating in the exercise showed high efficiency during the exercise. The deputy chief of staff of operations and planning, the commanders of the divisions participating in the directors of the general command branches, and a Jordanian university delegation attended the exercise.

Al-Jumayyil Addresses Beirut Suburb Delegation

NC041350 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch by Beirut radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah from Presidential Palace — live]

[Excerpts] A delegation from the southern suburb [of Beirut] visited the Presidential Palace today to express gratitude for the government's interest in the southern suburb. President Amin al-Jumayyil emphasized to the delegation that the government is determined to restore to the southern suburb its true image through cooperation with all the suburb's sons and that the government is also determined, proceeding from the suburbs, to restore the rule of law to all Lebanese territory.

President al-Jumayyil added: It is true that I have sworn to preserve the constitution and the national sanctities. Therefore, through my adherence to this oath, I am performing my duty toward all the people and all the areas. President al-Jumayyil said: Unfortunately, I am unable now to visit the south, the north, or the Al-Biqa' but God willing, I willbe able to do so very soon.

President al-Jumayyil said that the government is determined to restore the southern suburb to its sons and to fulfill their demands and aspirations so that the area will assume its true image which all of you seek and its proper development and so that the citizens will enjoy all their national and democratic rights and will behave with responsible freedom and not with a licentious freedom which only brings ruination, destruction, and murder.

President al-Jumayyil said: We are determined to establish the rule of law on all the Lebanese territory, proceeding from the dear southern suburb because all of you aspire to the rule of law. We are determined to end the tragic situation that is being experienced by the Lebanese people in every area, proceeding from the southern suburb. Through concerted efforts, with cooperation among all the good people, cooperation with you and with the honorable clergy to whom we harbor all love and appreciation, and cooperation with the mayors, mukhtars, and prominent figures in the suburb as well as with the families which are directly or indirectly represented in this delegation, we pledge to you that our march shall develop so that we may achieve all the aspirations of the people in the suburb and elsewhere; so that they will live with dignity and honor; so that Lebanon will again become the country of freedoms and vigor, as we wish it to be, with sovereignty and independence prevailing on all the Lebanese territory from the big river [as heard] to An-Naqurah and from the easternmost part of Lebanon to the sea.

Foreign Minister Salim Leaves for Washington

NC061717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim left Beirut for Washington via Zahran in Saudi Arabia at 1745.

Al-Wazzan Statement on Invasion Anniversary

NC060822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Telephone interview with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan by Su'ad al-'Ashshi from studio — live]

[Excerpts] [Al-'Ashshi] Good morning, Mr Prime Minister. This is Su'ad al-'Ashshi from Lebanese radio. Mr Prime Minister, you know that today is 6 June, the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Lebanon, on this occasion, is passing through a very critical stage. At a time when the government is waging the agreement battle at home and abroad, the citizen is asking: Where are we going? What can we tell him?

[Al-Wazzan] It is really a painful anniversary. At the same time, the person on this occasion contemplates what is happening and feels profound pain and sorrow for the situation in Lebanon and for what is going on around us with regard to this battle that we have been waging in the area and in Lebanon.

Living nations do not know inaction. If there is need for a pause for contemplation and remembrance, this must be followed by action, movement, and struggle to emerge from what we are in. The Lebanese people have always been proud, struggling, and free people. All the activity that the government is undertaking to resolve the present situation and to proceed toward a new world of reassurance and salvation is inspired by the Lebanese people's conscience and sentiments. We take note of the Lebanese people's united stand in these circumstances. The situation we reached was the result of division. We can only get back to something better if the ranks are closed and united.

I thank God that I see the popular positions in this regard united with the government and proceeding with it on a very difficult course. But it is the only option available to us at this time.

Let us proceed together, looking up with raised heads. Nations could face difficulties. But the living and capable nations are those which do not fear pitfalls and do not stop at obstacles. We must return to what we were and continue our path, especially since it is a path of right and a path of glory.

I ask and appeal to all the Lebanese, all the friends of the Lebanese, and all the brothers of the Lebanese to be united at this time with Lebanon to save Lebanon.

Diplomatic Source Praises King Fahd's Efforts

NC061942 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] A diplomatic source has praised the results of the visit which Foreign Ministr Dr Elie Salim paid to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The source said: His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz made a noble gesture when he received Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim in a lengthy audience. He discussed with the minister the latest contacts regarding the implementation of the

agreement on the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon and briefed him on the Kingdom's efforts on the Arab and international levels to help Lebanon regain its unity and sovereignty.

The diplomatic source added: Despite the fact that His Majesty King Fahd is preoccupied with many Arab and Islamic issues, he is paying special attention to all the contacts connected with the Lebanese question on the basis that the settlement of this question will help the settlement of many issues in the area.

Reportage on Visit by Arab League's Klibi

Salim-Klibi Talk 3 June

NC031624 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting was held between Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who arrived at 1630 for a visit to Lebanon during which he will hold talks with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, and Speaker Kamil al-As'ad. The talks will center on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Our correspondent at the airport said the meeting was attended by Minister Salim, Chedli Klibi, Hammadi as-Sid, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad at-Turk, and Ambassador Khalil Makkawi.

In an arrival statement, Klibi said:

[Begin recording] My last visit to Beirut took place on 8 June 1982, when Lebanon was facing the beginning of an Israeli devastation. The purpose of the visit was to hold consultations and express Arab solidarity.

My present visit to Lebanon — at the government's request — will be an important opportunity for discussing matters related to Lebanon's desire to recover its sovereignty and independence under the aegis of the supreme Arab interests.

At the outset of this visit, I want to express the sincerest sentiments of admiration of Lebanon for the woes it has endured and for the sacrifices it has made for the sake of the Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause, at the expense of its people's happiness and of its territory's independence. This imposes on all our states the responsibility of helping Lebanon recover its sovereignty, prosperity, and vitality within the greater Arab family. [end recording]

When the meeting is concluded, Minister Salim will depart for Saudi Arabia to meet with King Fahd and senior officials within the context of the moves the government is making to inform Arab officials about Lebanon's viewpoints in order to confront the misleading campaigns that have appeared lately.

Depending on the results of the visit to Saudi Arabia, it will be decided whether Minister Salim will visit Washington. Washington has emphasized through Nicholas Veliotes, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, that the dialogue with Damascus is still open, while affirming that the restoration of peace, independence, and sovereignty to Lebanon, as well as the full implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, continue to be at the top of U.S. policy goals.

Al-As'ad-Klibi Meet

NC032048 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will meet tomorrow with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Chedli Klibi called on Speaker Kamil al-As'ad this evening. After the meeting, Speaker al-As'ad expressed his hope that the Arab League's efforts will contribute to the removal of the obstacles blocking the implementation of the agreement. Speaker al-As'ad said: The Arab League's role cannot but be beneficial for the Arabs, and we believe in linking the Lebanese cause with what is beneficial for the Arab cause.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Klibi

NC032108 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this evening received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and discussed the current Lebanese situation following the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. They also discussed the situation in the Arab area and the role the Arab League can play in bringing views closer among the Arab countries regarding this agreement, which is aimed at ousting all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. Hammad as-sid, the Arab League secretary general's personal representative, attended the meeting.

Further Klibi Contacts

NC041418 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi this morning visited the government palace. He was accompanied by Hammad As-Sid [personal representative of the Arab League Secretary General]. Klibi met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and discussed with him the role which the Arab League can play during the present phase. Klibi did not make a statement after the meeting.

At noon today, Klibi visited President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil for the second time in the presidential palace. They reviewed the action which could be carried out at the Arab League level to implement [the Lebanese-Israeli] agreement and ensure the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Klibi had earlier contacted Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil by telephone during which Klibi briefed Al-Jumayyil on the purpose of the Arab League secretariat general's move in Lebanon and the area. Klibi departed for the airport a short time ago.

Source on Klibi's Activities

NC041834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Excerpts] President al-Jumayyil met for the second time today with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi who also met with Prime Minister al-Wazzan. Al-Wazzan briefed Klibi on the situation in Lebanon and asked him to continue his contacts in order to iron out the difficulties in the way of the withdrawals from Lebanese territories. Prime Minister al-Wazzan affirmed Lebanon's readiness to meet with the Arab states on the summit level or within the framework of bilateral meetings to explain Lebanese conditions in light of the signing with Israel of the agreement on withdrawals.

A source close to Klibi said that Klibi came to Lebanon to listen and afterward is supposed to take action. He said: It is for this purpose Klibi went to Damascus today after cancelling tomorrow's visit to Addis Ababa where he was scheduled to deliver an address at the conclusion of the African summit conference.

Klibi has thus ended his talks in Beirut and begun his moves in the Syrian capital. Lebanon is moving [yataharrak] toward Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabia, on its part, is moving toward a number of Arab capitals.

Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim this afteroon met with Saudi King Fahd in Riyadh in the presence of Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. Salim also held a round of talks with his Saudi counterpart.

In Washington, it is expected that the talks will intensify on Lebanon and the area at the beginning of next week when Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim arrives there to hold meetings with senior U.S. officials. At the same time Ambassador Philip Habib is working to draw up a strategy aimed at expediting the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Klibi Departure Statement

NC041902 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has ended his visit to Beirut. During his 24-hour visit, he met with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. He reviewed with them developments in light of the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and reactions to it.

Klibi left Beirut for Damascus around 1910 tonight. At the airport, Klibi made the following statement to a correspondent of the national information agency:

[Begin recording] As is known, I have held useful talks with His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil. I also had a long meeting with Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. You know that I also met yesterday with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim before he left for Saudi Arabia.

I am now leaving Lebanon and I am aware that we are all called upon to exert further efforts and persevere so that an Israeli withdrawal will be effected in a manner that will enable Lebanon to restore its sovereignty and independence and, at the same time, enable it to undertake its pan-Arab responsibilities in its capacity as a founding member of the Arab League. [end recording]

Al-As'ad, Al-Wazzan Discuss Agreement Debate

NC061510 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1249 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Because of the large number of deputies who wish to discuss the withdrawal agreement with Israel, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, following detailed discussions today, adjourned the meeting of the joint committees until tomorrow, Tuesday, to resume the discussions and studies.

Following today's session, Speaker al-As'ad and Prime Minister al-Wazzan spoke. Our correspondent Marun Hubayqah is now speaking to us from the Chamber of Deputies:

[Begin recording] [Hubayqah] The parliamentary committees session ended at 1400. The session has been adjourned until 1030 tomorrow, Tuesday, to complete the study and discussion of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement draft law. It has been learned that Speaker al-As'ad opened today's session by making a statement on the agreement. A number of deputies then spoke. They asked some questions, and these were answered by Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Salim, who provided the necessary clarifications.

Following the session, Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan spoke about the results of today's session and the atmosphere of the discussions which took place. Here is a recording of what they said: [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified correspondent] Your Excellency, Mr Speaker, there have been several opinions about the sessions to discuss the agreement. Today's session has been adjourned until tomorrow. Can you brief us on the atmosphere of today's session and the discussions that took place.

[Al-As'ad] Several opinions on what?

[Question] Concerning the agreement [question interrupted by Al-As'ad]

[Al-As'ad] It is natural that there should be several opinions in a democratic system on all issues raised. The atmosphere was compatible with the importance of the question discussed. It is a fateful question. This is a fact that we have already admitted. It actually concerns a stand on which the fate of the homeland will depend. Therefore, it is natural that the deputies should show great interest in debating the articles of the agreement, the agreement as a principle, its dimensions, and the implications of its implementation. The principal demand is the liberation of the homeland. We agreed to convene the committees to provide an opportunity to debate all aspects of the crisis and of the agreement in depth and also to provide an opportunity so all opinions could be expressed. The committees are not the proper venue for making speeches, despite our respect for speeches. They

provide a platform for a discussion in depth which could lead to results or convictions preparatory to the adoption of the final stand which the majority will decide at the general session. The atmosphere was very sound and democratic. We will resume the session tomorrow morning.

[Question] Is it likely that the Chamber will hold a meeting this week?

[Al-As'ad] A plenary meeting?

[Question] Yes.

[Al-As'ad] It is possible. I have no fixed date. This date will depend on the results of tomorrow's session. We do not want any citizen to imagine that there is a question which we want to resolve quickly and that there is a reason for speed as though it is a question [word indistinct] or eluding an issue. We are being careful not to give this impression, because it is not a correct impression.

[Question] Your Excellency, Mr Prime Minister, could you brief us on the atmosphere of today's session?

[Al-Wazzan] It was an objective atmosphere pertaining to a fateful issue which is today in the hands of the Chamber of Deputies through its joint committees and which will be in the hands of the entire Chamber later. We held objective discussions. We had the opportunity to provide a clarification to all the inquiries and to explain the reasons which made us follow this path — the agreement. The discussions are not yet complete. Several deputies still wish to voice their opinions and pose their questions. We are eager for this to take place because we want a free and democratic discussion harmonious with the principles in which we in this homeland believe. We want the final word to rest with the people's representatives and their leaders.

[Question] Some papers have reported the opinions of some Lebanese figures who do not want the agreement signed. What is your comment?

[Al-Wazzan] We have heard many opinions. Some are against the agreement, and others are for it. Other opinions still request that the signing of the agreement be delayed. All these opinions are motivated by sincerity, and they deserve discussion and scrutiny. However, in view of the democracy in which we believe and the sublime interests which direct us and which we seek, we must inevitably adopt the final decision in light of all this. There must be a final stand combining these different opinions, particularly since it is sincerity which motivates their authors and which will motivate us when we adopt the final stand. [end recording]

More on Arrest of Libyan Diplomat's Assailant

NC060836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The person who attempted to assassinate the Libyan diplomat last night has been arrested. His name is Khalid 'Uthman 'Alwan. He was born in Beirut in 1962 and belongs to the Syrian Social Nationalist Party.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that at 0230 this morning, the Internal Security Forces acting with the authorization of its acting director general, Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Uthman, raided the assailant's home and took him away for questioning. The assailant admitted to having made the assassination attempt, and an investigation is now underway to learn the identity of those behind him.

Libyan's Condition Improved

NC061452 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] According to the latest medical bulletin, the health of Ambassador 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah is improving steadily now that the bleeding caused by the bullets has been controlled. Ambassador Ghuqah will remain in the intensive care unit until tomorrow morning.

Resistance Fighters Attack IDF Forces 6 June

NC061459 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Lebanon today marked the first anniversary of the Zionist invasion by observing general mourning. On this occasion, the Lebanese have emphasized their determination to continue their struggle until liberation is achieved. The anniversary has not passed as the enemy wished, because the Lebanese people's determination to hit the occupation forces wherever they are was emphasized. Men of the Lebanese National Resistance have carried out three operations against the enemy forces in Khaldah, An-Nabatiyah, and Al-Babliyah in which a number of the occupation soldiers were killed or wounded.

The first operation was carried out this morning when Lebanese National Resistance fighters attacked an enemy position in Khaldah with rockets. The occupation forces immediately cordoned off the area, removed the casualties, and cut the international highway for some time.

The second operation took place when a boobytrapped car was detonated by remote control near a concentration of occupation forces in An-Nabatiyah. An unknown number of enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

At 1415 today, Lebanese National Resistance fighters attacked an enemy patrol with rockets and machineguns at the crossroads in Al-Babliyah town in the south. It has been confirmed that six enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. Immediately afterward, the occupation forces surrounded the area and arrested two citizens — 'Ali Hutayt and 'Abu al-'Abd Hutayt — and took them to an unidentified destination.

Strike, Demonstrations on Invasion Anniversary

NC061832 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The Lebanese, who are fed up with the occupation, today went on strike on the occasion of the first anniversary of the

Israeli invasion. The strike included the south, north, and Al-Biqa'. Various businesses came to a standstill in the three provinces.

Black flags were raised in the south. The Israeli army was on a state of alert in all the areas it occupies as a precaution against any attacks. It has been observed that the Israeli army patrols and Sa'd Haddad's forces did not intercept the strikers. However, some persons were seen painting red marks on the closed shops in Sidon.

The strike in Al-Biqa' included most of the area with the exception of Zahlah, Al-Furzul, and (Al-Karak). The strike was almost comprehensive in the north. All shops closed in Tripoli, Zgharta, Al-Kurah, 'Akkar, and Ad-Dinniyah.

No incidents took place in any of the three provinces. The strike was peaceful. However, in a report from Al-Biqa' this afternoon, AFP said that eight students in Kamid al-Lawz were hit by Israeli bullets while a demonstration was being dispersed. The demonstrators hoisted black banners as a sign of mourning on the occasion of the first anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Following the demonstration, the Israeli forces arrested 4 citizens of Kamid al-Lawz, in addition to 10 inhabitants and a teacher from neighboring villages.

New Syrian Armored Brigade Enters Ba'labakk Area

NC061541 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The situation remains tense along the Syrian-Israeli confrontation line. One of our correspondents reports that the Syrian Army has deployed a new armored brigade, supported by T-55 tanks, to the area of At-Tayyibah, south of Ba'labakk, in the past few hours.

VOL Reports Mountain Cease-Fire Reached

NC062042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] A meeting was held at the Israeli command headquarters in 'Alayh tonight. It was attended by representatives of the Lebanese Forces Command and of the Progressive Socialist Party and by some shaykhs of the Druze sect.

At this meeting, it has been decided: First, to observe a comprehensive cease-fire in the areas of Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh starting at 2000 today, and second, to agree on convening subsequent meetings to discuss the issue of the kidnapped and security developments as they occur.

Sa'd Haddad Message in English to Americans

JN041337 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Sa'd Haddad, commander of Free Lebanon, message in English carried within Arabic cast — live or recorded]

[Text] My Dear Friend: I do not want to be long. All I would like to address our friends and brothers in America, who are trying sincerely to help Lebanon in their push to reestablish the Lebanese sovereignty upon all the Lebanese territory. We are thankful for the goodwill of the Americans, but unfortunately, the Americans, please understand well the situation. For that we are now in grave trouble and I do not know how we are going to get out from this trouble.

From the early beginning, I used always to say and to advise and to act not to begin the negotiation for the withdrawal with Israel. I used always to tell you that Israel is not the obstacle in Lebanon. I used always to tell you that Major Haddad and his people are not the obstacles in Lebanon. I used always to tell you that Israel has entered Lebanon on request of the majority of the Lebanese population. And Major Haddad and his people used to sacrifice always for their country. They never accepted to be called an obstacle. Anyhow, you would not listen to me; you went on with the negotiations with Israel until the agreement was signed. I told you the main obstacle is the Syrians. Israel does not have any claim in Lebanon. Major Haddad is for Lebanon, so who has claim? Only the Syrians. The Syrians, they used always to claim that Lebanon is a part of Syria, and they were aiming always to annex Lebanon to Syria.

Now, you are facing the problem as you (?misguaranteed) in the beginning that you will assure the withdrawal of all the foreign armies from Lebanon, so now it is your duty to fulfill this promise and to do the impossible in purpose to assure the Syrian withdrawal. I believe it is a difficult job now. It was, and I am telling you frankly, it was your mistake. You did misappreciate the Syrian attitude. You did never realize that the Syrians they were in Lebanon for 7 years in purpose to help Lebanon to reestablish its sovereignty. The result was that the Syrians became a real occupying force. Instead of helping Lebanon they wiped all signs of Lebanese sovereignty and you did still believe on them. You did still believe on the word that they gave to Elie Salim, to Mr Elie Salim, telling him that they are going to withdraw from Lebanon when the Israelis are going to withdraw. And you see now they have been lying on you, everybody.

The problem became much more complicated. You are in Lebanon; you have soldiers in Lebanon. If you want to make a base in Lebanon, you are welcome because we consider you as our allies. But you were supposed to assure the Syrian withdrawal before, because by doing so, by sending your troops to Lebanon, the Russians will never accept your presence. For that, they increased their presence in Syria, also inside Lebanon. We have been dealing with the communists for 7 years. Instead of helping us, you were putting pressure against us. Now you are here, go ahead and solve the problem of the Russians. You are with them face to face. I hope you will succeed to solve it. I don't know, but you have to know on behalf of the Lebanese people and myself: We put the blame upon you, America. You did put us in this trouble. I told you we were able alone to solve our own problems. You didn't leave us. You did put your finger and you see, everything is falling and maybe Lebanon is going to be lost. We are suffering, Lebanese people. It is not enough that we did pay for 7 or 8 years, and we have to pay more? Something unbelievable!

I do not know what you are going to do, but we ask you to do, to something. Do assure the Syrian withdrawal. I cannot accept the arguments saying that you were interested only to assure the Israeli withdrawal because, as a result of this, the Syrians did refuse to pull out.

For the 10th time, I hope that the Russians in Syria and in Lebanon would be listening to me and to tell them and ask them: You say always that you are working for the international peace. What kind of peace you are doing now in Syria and in Lebanon? You are encouraging the Syrians and helping the Syrians not to pull out from Lebanon. By this way you understand the right of the others? Instead of putting pressure upon the Syrians to force them to pull out, you are increasing the military help given to them. You are increasing weapons, sophisticated weapons on giving them. So, what kind of peace you are pretending to defend?

I would like to tell you frankly, you became on the ground representing the Devil itself. [as heard] The Russians, we know in the past, you used to be a religious people. Why you did leave God; why did you accept to be the representative of the Devil on the ground? I ask you to come back to God and to really help the international peace and to help the people to take their rights. And by this, you would serve humanity. I ask God also to guide you to go back to him. I ask God to intervene and to fight the evil and devil existing in you, existing inside your spirit, to fire him from Russia and to bring Russia back to the right side, to bring Russia back to God. Thank you very much.

Algerian President Leaves Damascus 6 June

JN060839 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Algerian President Chadli Benjedid left Damascus at 0900 today following a working visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of those who saw him off at Damascus International Airport.

Monte Carlo Reports Damascus Arab Activities

JN061344 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris on 6 June — live or recorded]

[Text] Intensive political and diplomatic activities are in full swing in this capital [Damascus]. These activities are mainly focusing on the conflict within the Fatah movement and on the Lebanese question.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid concluded his short visit to Syria this morning and left for Addis Ababa after holding comprehensive talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and some Palestinian leaders. The Algerian president, who met with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat in Algiers the day before yesterday, said on arrival here yesterday evening that he came to discuss the question of the Fatah movement and emphasized the need to guarantee this movement's unity. Shortly after leaving Damascus he cabled President al-Asad, stressing the fraternal bilateral relations and expressing Algeria's absolute solidarity with Syria.

In another development, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi is continuing his political talks with Damascus. Yesterday he met with President Hafiz al-Asad, who firmly reiterated Syria's rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Klibi also held a series of meetings here with some senior Palestinian leaders, proceeding from the Arab League's desire to maintain the unity of the Palestinian and Arab stand.

Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah arrived in Damascus from Libya yesterday evening and had a long meeting with President al-Asad last night. A Saudi official accompanying him said that Prince 'Abdallah's Arab tour, which will this afternoon take him from Damascus to Baghdad and tomorrow morning to Amman, aims at unifying the Arab ranks and closing the Palestinian ranks in the face of the dangers menacing the nation. The Syrian president received the Saudi crown prince again this afternoon and invited him to a working luncheon.

I have learned that Syria has emphasized to all its visitors that it has nothing to do with the problems taking place within the Fatah movement and that it is continuing the efforts it began 1 week ago to put an end to the conflict between the supporters and opposers of Yasir 'Arafat, prevent fratricide, and find a solution through dialogue. The Saudi and Algerian sides as well as the Arab League secretary general highly valued the Syrian stand.

Prince 'Abdallah's deputy [in the National Guard] Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri held a long meeting with the following leaders of the Lebanese nationalist movement: Walid Junblatt, In'am Ra'd, and Muhsin Ibrahim. We must also report the important move begun by Dr George Habash. Last night Habash had a long meeting with the Algerian president and for the first time proposed a formula for a solution, placing all his influence behind it. Dr Habash proposed rejecting and condemning the resort to arms to solve the current Fatah conflict. He proposed solving the conflict within the Fatah Central Committee in the presence of some PLO leaders from a desire to maintain the movement's unity.

The Algerian president responded favorably to this proposal and highly valued it. Dr Habash discussed the same subject with Chedli Klibi, who welcomed and supported it.

Klibi also met Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who stressed the importance of embarking on an initiative to rectify the inter-Palestinian relations. In another important step Klibi met with Ahmad Jibril, leader of the PFLP-GC which opposes 'Arafat and discussed the initiative. In another important and positive step, a spokesman for Ahmad Jibril said that during talks with Klibi viewpoints were identical.

The political meetings were still continuing in this capital at the time of this newscast.

Further Reports on Saudi Crown Prince's Visit

Meets With Al-Asad

LD061822 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jun (SPA) — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad this afternoon met with His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

Various Arab issues were discussed at the meeting, which lasted nearly 5 hours and was attended by Assistant Deputy Commander of the National Guard 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjari. Opinions on the achievement of unified Arab ranks at this critical stage being experienced by the Arab nation were also discussed.

The meeting included a working lunch given by the Syrian 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Departs From Damascus

JN061753 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left Damascus at 1700 this afternoon. He was seen off by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Dr Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs.

Culture Minister al-'Attar Cited on Shultz Visit
JN061805 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris — recorded]

[Excerpt] Syrian Culture Minister Dr Najah al-'Attar has, in an article today whose timing is not devoid of significance, asserted that the Syrian position has not changed and will not change either through mediation — be it Arab, European, or American — or through war because the Syrian forces can face all eventualities. Dr al-'Attar added: Whoever believes that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will be accepted by those who rejected Philip Habib is mistaken. She said: Out of diplomacy, Syria has not closed the door on dialogue, but this door is in effect closed.

As for the Fatah differences, which evolved into an armed clash the day before yesterday and which cause great concern to the Arab governments, all mediators, the parties concerned, supporters, dissidents, and the undecided have announced their commitment to Fatah's unity and their condemnation of the use of force. They have voiced their support for democratic dialogue.

Army Statement Discusses Israeli Withdrawal
JN061813 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1805 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The Syrian forces in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' have, during the past 48 hours, distributed a statement among the citizens signed by the commander in chief of the Syrian Army and Armed Forces. The statement, which is addressed to the Lebanese people, affirms that Syria will put all its political and military weight in support of Lebanon to expel the Israeli occupation forces.

Asylum for Tudeh Refugees Worsens Ties With Iran
PM061126 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 4-10 Jun 83 p 8

[From "*Al-Majallah* Correspondents' Dispatches"]

[Text] Informed Arab sources have told *Al-Majallah* that the worsening relations between Iran and the Soviet Union could reflect in one way or another on Iranian-Syrian relations. Moscow has asked Damascus to admit into Syria a number of refugee members of the dissolved Iranian Tudeh Communist Party. This matter was discussed, within the framework of the Syrian National Front, between representatives of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee — the Khalid Bakdash wing — and the ruling Ba'th Party. The Syrian Government granted this request.

The sources say that the Soviet Union recently asked Syria to change its way of dealing with Iran and requested that not a single Soviet weapon reaching Syria should find its way to Iran, "lest it be examined by elements linked to Western circles." Moscow has also urged Syria to stop Syrian military aid to Iran, including the dispatch of military experts.

The sources note that Syrian media have made almost no mention of Iranian news for over 1 month now.

Relations between Tehran and Damascus deteriorated with the crisis caused when Iranian tourists pulled down pictures of President Hafiz al-Asad and replaced them with pictures of Ayatollah Khomeyni. Arab sources say that Khomeyni told the Syrians that the alliance between the two countries should be reflected in an identity of the two regimes. They add that Damascus considered this interference in Syria's domestic affairs.

According to Western sources, the Soviet Union has asked Syria at the highest level to reopen the Iraqi pipeline which crosses Syrian territory. The closure of the pipeline accentuated Iraq's economic crisis resulting from the war with Iran.

Al-Asad, Khaddam Confer With Romania Minister
JN061847 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] At 1900 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Grigore Comartin, the Romanian ambassador in Damascus. Andrei conveyed greetings from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to the president, who thanked him and asked him to convey similar greetings. The talks during he meeting dealt with the situation in the region and bilateral relations.

At 1830 today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Stefan Andrei and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; Jabir al-Kafri, head of the Eastern European desk at the Foreign Ministry; and the Romanian ambassador in Damascus. The talks during the meeting dealt with the current situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

Al-Asad Receives Pakistani Envoy, Message
JN061807 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] At 1730 this afternoon, President Hafiz al-Asad received (Mahdi Mas'ud), the personal envoy of Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who conveyed to the president a written message from the Pakistani president.

Abbas Ahmed Khan, the Pakistani ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting.

Talks With PDRY Delegation Begin 5 June
JN051440 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jun (SANA) — A round of talks was held here today between a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Comrade Muhammad Haydar, Ba'th Party Regional

Command member, and a delegation of the YSP, led by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

The two sides stressed the need to mobilize all Arab energies and capabilities, stop Arab deterioration, particularly the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which was imposed on Lebanon by the United States and Israel.

The two delegations said joint action by the two parties was required to face all the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary plans designed to liquidate the Palestine question, strike at the Arab liberation movement, and spread hegemony over the Arab homeland.

The two sides also stressed the need to bolster Arab relations with socialist and progressive countries, foremost of them the friendly Soviet Union. The PDRY delegation arrived in Damascus on the day before yesterday.

Prime Minister Interviewed, Discusses Agreement

JN041904 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1735 GMT 4 Jun 83

["Text" of interview of the Syrian prime minister granted to French Radio correspondent (Allan de Chevron) in Damascus on 2 June 1983 — read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Mr Prime Minister, Syria has rejected the agreement signed by Lebanon and Israel on the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. Why has Syria rejected this agreement and what does it find unacceptable in it?

Answer: Syria rejects an agreement which allows the Israelis to leave through the door and enter through the window. Theoretically, they deny their military occupation of Lebanon, but practically all Lebanon will be politically and economically occupied. It will also come under a direct Israeli supervision. Are these not sufficient reasons for our rejection of this impossible agreement? Moreover, this agreement was not signed at a time when Lebanon was considered independent in the true sense of the word. It was signed at a time when Lebanon's will was certainly mortgaged to Israel through the force of the military occupation. The Lebanese Government is under occupation. May I give the following example? Did France in 1940 accept the agreement concluded between Marshal Petain and the Vichy government? Of course not. France did not recognize this agreement, which was signed under the Nazi occupation. Does this not apply to Lebanon? Under such circumstances the Lebanese Government has no right to say yes. Nevertheless, it said so. Does this yes represent the Lebanese people and their true will? What has happened does not express the will of the government and President al-Jumayyil, whom you know well. A few months ago and exactly at the beginning of dialogue between Israel, Lebanon, and the United States [Lebanese Prime Minister] Al-Wazzan was in Syria. At that time he clearly pointed out that the negotiations timetable was not binding and that they accepted it only to be able to discuss the subject of withdrawal.

Question: Is the Syrian rejection categorical or revocable?

Answer: It is a categorical and absolute rejection because this agreement does not represent the Lebanese interests and threatens both Syria and the Arabs.

Question: What then do you propose to get out of this situation and this stalemate?

Answer: The Israelis say that they did not enter Lebanon to impose an agreement on the Lebanese. We know that there are two UN Security Council resolutions defining the way for their unconditional departure from Lebanon. Why do they not abide by these two resolutions and leave Lebanon? Syria is not glad about staying because it has no interest in that. It did not enter Lebanon as Israel did. From the national point of view Syria and Lebanon are one side against the occupying side, which is Israel. Be sure that when Israel unconditionally withdraws its forces from Lebanon and when the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese president ask us to withdraw, we will not stay another minute. However, our departure under the present circumstances will clearly harm the Lebanese people and serve the United States and Israel. All the Lebanese officials admit and say that some of the clauses of the agreement harm Lebanon's independence. They also say: If we had done other than what we did, we would have continued to be under occupation. This means that the agreement was made by the Israeli occupation. But according to international logic and law this agreement is illegal and means the perpetuation of the political and economic occupation. Will Syria accept what is unacceptable to any nationalist Lebanese?

Question: Under the current circumstances could this situation not lead to a war, especially since the Syrians and Israelis are stationed in Al-Biqa'? This is what is being said. Will war not be the alternative?

Answer: No, war will certainly not be the alternative unless Israel insists on implementing its hostile policy and unless the world remains idle. If the world adopts an appropriate attitude toward Israel there will be no war and Israel will be forced to withdraw.

Question: Does Syria have the means of answering such an aggression?

Answer: Please consider this example: In 1920, when General Gouraud issued his famous ultimatum, Syria had no proper army or resources. It only had a few thousand soldiers and had no heavy weapons. However, Syria decided to confront the French and its defense minister was martyred in the battle. Similarly, De Gaulle's France had no means of confronting the Nazi power, but it fought through to the end until victory. There is a difference today. We now possess Syria's determination of 1920 and the means of 1983 to confront the aggression.

Question: The Lebanese are about to ask France to mediate between Lebanon and Syria, between Syria and the United States, and also between Syria and Israel. How do you feel about this?

Answer: Don't you find it strange for Lebanon to ask France to mediate between it and Syria? Who are the Lebanese and who are the Syrians? There is no need for mediation and there is no problem between us and Lebanon that requires mediation. The

problem is between us and Lebanon on the one hand and Israeli on the other. Lebanon is under occupation and what the Lebanese Government decides is of no concern to us because this government is in the first place an authority under an Israeli occupation. I have the right to ask: Had Israel not been in Beirut, would the Lebanese Government or President al-Jumayyil have accepted this agreement? No. Therefore, the agreement is illegitimate. It is our duty to help the Lebanese Governemnt, President al-Jumayyil, and the Lebanese people resist the occupation. History is not counted by hours and days. The Lebanese people resisted French coloniaism for 25 years. There was a president of the republic at that time. He was Bisharah al-Khuri. There was also a prime minister — Riyad as-Sulh. Both rejected the French orders at that time. They were in prison. The Lebanese people had no weapons but they continued their struggle and won independence which they want to preserve now and which they do not want to yield to Israel. The resistance to Israel in Sidon, Tyre, An-Nabatiyah, and south Lebanon proves that the Lebanese people do not accept the agreement which was signed by the Lebanese Government.

Question: Therefore, France has no role to play?

Answer: If France wants such a role, it should go to Israel and demand its withdrawal. This has been the stand adopted by Greece. It was a correct and honorable stand. Greece rejected the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. There can be no middle of the way position toward the aggressor and those under aggression. France must admit that there is aggression on Lebanon by Israel if it wants to help Lebanon. France has the means of doing this. President de Gaulle frankly told Israel that he would not allow it to go 1 meter inside Lebanese territory.

TISHRIN on Alternative to Israeli-Lebanese Agreement

JN051042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 5 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Alternative to the Agreement," *Tishrin says: All the national forces have responded to the* principles which President Al-Jumayyil had announced while Syria has expressed its readiness to support the march of new Lebanon and to extend every support and assistance. However, days and months have passed without the Lebanese authorities exerting any effort in this direction under the pretext that national dialogue will come after the Israeli withdrawal. Despite this, the various forces began to support President al-Jumayyil's principles until the objective of these principles became clear. This objective seeks Lebanon's complete capitulation to Israel. It also seeks to turn Lebanon into a protectorate that will be at the mercy of the enemy's ambitions and designs and that will be invaded by anyone with the Lebanese authorities' acceptance.

It is very clear that the unilateral decision of Al-Jumayyil and his party to negotiate with the enemy, and later, to sign the writ of submission away from the basic national forces in the Lebanese arena, has led to the current impasse. The regime did not wager on the Lebanese people and the world sympathy with their just issue. It also did not wager on Syria and the Arabs, but it wagered on the U.S. partner in the Zionist aggression. This partner has dictated on the regime, the form of the current agreement which was rejected on the Lebanese, Syrian, and Arab levels. In fact, it was also rejected on the international level. Consequently, the regime has lost Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, and the possibility of national reconciliation.

Tishrin adds: Despite the extent of violent opposition to the agreement, the Lebanese regime continues its feverish attempts to peddle this agreement depending on U.S. pressure and Israeli threats. This poses the threat of a wide-scale explosion in the region which will only cause destruction and tragedy in Lebanon and the region. The Lebanese regime is continuously repeating that there is no alternative to the agreement. This statement actually reflects the Phalangists' political hegemony over Lebanon. It also claims that the only choice in the political action is to cooperate with Israel. The agreement is the outcome of the Phalangist-Israeli cooperation. This cooperation led to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the destruction of its cities and villages. This collaboration is currently taking the form of joint Phalangist- Israeli chasing of the national forces and massacres against the Palestinian civilians.

We would like to tell those who wonder about alternatives that the alternative lies in establishing a national government in which the basic national forces in the arena would be represented, and which would reflect the Lebanese people's will. The alternative also lies in rejecting the Israeli conditions, being committed to UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 on the unconditional withdrawal from the entire occupied territory, and encouraging the national forces which have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, losses which the enemy can no longer endure despite the Israeli-Phalangist security coordination against the Lebanese resistance in an attempt to paralyze and foil its effectiveness. The alternative to the occupation cannot take place through entrenching the occupation and detaching Lebanon from the Arab world. The alternative to the occupation also cannot be achieved through appointing the occupation agents as rulers, who carry out the occupation plans, chase, and threaten the Lebanese people with the Israeli aggression, but through the rallying of all forces around a national program to resist the invaders and foil their schemes.

Tishrin concludes: The attempts to mislead the Lebanese masses are futile, because the essence of the ill-omened agreement which is hostile to the Lebanese people and their affiliation, has been exposed. This agreement is also hostile to Syria, to its pan-Arab message, and to the Arab nation and its aspirations. Those who use Arab impotence as a pretext to implement the agreement, have turned against the Arab deterrent forces, which from the beginning, prevented the continuation of the civil war. Moreover, they have established bridges with Israel in an alleged fear against any Arab role. They consider the Arabs strangers and the Zionists relatives. This explains their participation in the massacres in the camps. The Arab colors behind which they hid their faces will vanish. Those who worked out the agreement and disavowed their declared principles, have formulated the agreement in this way in order to detach Lebanon from its Arab environment.

Shamir Says War With Syria Not Imminent

AU061549 Rome ANSA in English 1517 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text](ANSA) - Rome, June 6 - Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told an Italian daily that he does not believe an Israeli-Syrian war is imminent. In an interview with the conservative Milan daily *Il Giornale Nuovo* in today's edition, Shamir said "Syria says it is ready, but the problem is to establish when it can attack. Its theory is to wage war when it has achieved a balance of troops with Israel. Only then, with Soviet aid, does it think it can catch up with us".

Shamir also discussed the main problems afflicting the Middle East, focusing in particular on the tension between Israel and Syria. "The deployment of Soviet S-5 missiles in Syrian territory or in the Al-Biqa' valley is a danger for our survival", Shamir said. The Soviets define it a defensive weapon, but the threat it poses against our state is unquestionable".

With respect to the rift within the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the foreign minister said he was "not at all surprised," and claimed it is a consequence of the PLO's defeat in Lebanon. "There is no doubt that the PLO has been greatly weakened. It received Soviet aid; it has received billions of dollars from Arab countries; it was the world's richest terrorist group; and today it is no longer independent — it is at Syria's mercy. "I believe that if one day peace is achieved, the PLO will have to disappear".

Commenting on Israeli-American relations, the Israeli foreign minister said that "they are of absolute mutual trust and understanding.

Speaking of Egypt, he said there is a "formal peace", not yet a "real peace". What is lacking is "full normalization of relations in the economic, cultural, and tourist sectors".

Asked whether he thinks it possible that global peace negotiations will be resumed in the near future, Shamir said "We are a patient people; we know how to wait. The question is, are the Arabs mature enough for peace with us? Arabs talk about negotiations and peace but never name Israel...".

Views Accord With Jordan

NC042138 Paris AFP in English 2117 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Rome, June 4 (AFP) — Israel is studying the possibility of an accord with Jordan, and does not believe a conflict with Syria is imminent, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said here today. "The candidate for an imminent accord with us is Jordan," he told a group of Italian journalists. "But we are ready to deal with all Arab nations for peace in the region."

Mr Shamir, who arrived here last night for talks with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, said Israel [words indistinct] concerned that Syria would start a war. "Damascus knows [words indistinct] would be the results of a confrontation," he said. He also said Israel was not overly concerned with the internal strife in the Palestine Liberation Organization, nor with the possibility of PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat being replaced. "There is no difference between [words indistinct] and George Habash (head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine)," said Mr Shamir. "They both want the same thing — the destruction of the Jewish state."

Discusses U.S. Positions

TA051627 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1557 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] A short time ago, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir returned to Israel. At the Ben-Gurion Airport he said that the within the next few days the government would examine the Americans' request to Israel not to withdraw from the Ash-Shuf Hills. Our correspondent 'Adi Hadar spoke with Minister Shamir at Lod.

[Begin recording] [Hadar] Mr Foreign Minister: From the deputy foreign minister's talks in the United States it emerges that the United States is now advising Israel not to withdraw from the Ash-Shuf Hills. We have heard a similar statement from the British foreign minister. What is your position?

[Shamir] The U.S. position must still be clarified, and I assume that these issues will be discussed by the government — and are already being discussed — within the next few days. There are certain possibilities, and we will have to discuss them and decide upon them within the next few days. I cannot now say anything in the name of the government.

[Hadar] Foreign Minister: Would you say that there has been a change in Europe after the signing of the agreement with Lebanon?

[Shamir] I said that there was a considerable improvement in the attitude toward Israel among all the groups in Europe.

[Hadar] This being so, why are they not cancelling the sanctions they imposed on Israel?

[Shamir] I have also said that this will be discussed at meetings of the institutions of the European community in about a week. [end recording]

Air Force Commander Warns Syria on Missiles

TA060610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The deputy commander of the air force says it does not matter who activates the missile batteries in Syria; if the missiles are activated against air force fighters, Israel will have a response for the SAM-5's. He stressed that the use of these missiles would have strategic significance, and the answers that would be given would also have strategic significance.

In an interview with our military correspondent, the deputy commander of the air force said that the air force knew in advance that the war in Lebanon would be limited, and therefore it did not reveal all of its secrets when it attacked the missiles. According to him, the fact that Syria continues to arm itself with

antiaircraft missiles shows that it did not learn a lesson from the failure of these systems during the war.

IDF Reportedly To Decrease Ash-Shuf Presence

TA061022 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 6 Jun 83 pp 1,7

[Report by Gad Bekhor and Yehoshu'a Halamish]

[Excerpt] Within a few weeks the government will act to decrease the IDF presence in the Ash-Shuf hills and to replace it with Lebanese or Multinational Forces.

The United States has asked Israel to give it time to use its influence in the Arab world to put pressure on Syria to withdraw. The Americans have claimed that a unilateral IDF withdrawal at this stage would prevent the Syrians from withdrawing. They say that Syria is arming its supporters in Lebanon with the intention of renewing fierce fighting in the Ash-Shuf hills if the IDF withdraws from there.

Political sources in Jerusalem have claimed that the United States can help the Lebanese Army through increased training to create a strong policing force that would enter the area to replace the IDF. They say that the countries whose soldiers are part of the Multinational Force should be encouraged to expand the areas under the force's responsibility and enter as a buffer between the armies of Israel and Syria.

Lebanon Question Examined After 1 Year of War

TA051633 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Keeping an independent Lebanon, free of hostile forces, is an interest common to Lebanon, the United States, and Israel. The three countries should find a way to divide up between them the cost this involves. This was stated today by a governmental source in reaction to reports about U.S. reservations about the possibility of a limited Israeli withdrawal in Lebanon. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports.

[Frankel] This is the dilemma of the Government of Israel exactly 1 year since the outbreak of the war: The Syrians are in no hurry to leave Lebanon, and the IDF deployment there is difficult to defend. On the other hand, Washington and Beirut would not like to see Israel now carrying out a withdrawal in Lebanon — even a limited one.

Israeli-U.S. relations were described today by a governmental source as almost unprecedented in their cooperation and coordination of positions. It seems that Israel will think twice, or even more, before it carries out any move in Lebanon that does not have Washington's support. Israel's scale of priorities at present is to adhere to the agreement with Lebanon, coordinate with Washington, and give the greatest possible support to the diplomatic attempts to get the Syrians out. The Americans, we will recall, believe that a change in the IDF's deployment would harm this attempt.

In view of all this, Jerusalem, for the moment, would prefer not to speak openly about a new IDF deployment and certainly not about an Israeli withdrawal. Today a governmental source phrased this as follows: Keeping an independent Lebanon, clean of hostile forces, is in the interests of Israel, Lebanon, and the United States. We must sit down together and decide how to split up the cost this involves.

As far as can be seen, the plan to change the IDF deployment has not yet been formulated in Jerusalem. There are a few possibilities and only one of them — and in fact not the more acceptable one — involves a full withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River. Let us also note that for the moment no genuine negotiations over this matter have begun between the three countries involved.

Today's Cabinet session only dealt with the political issue briefly. The defense minister reported in brief about his meetings in Paris. The French, he said, believe that at the end of negotiations the Syrians will leave Lebanon. What also emerges from the minister's report is the fact that any possibility of military cooperation between France and Israel is still far off.

Finally, it is impossible for us not to recall that tomorrow is the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war in Lebanon. Today the Cabinet did not deal with conclusions. This work was done at the end of the week by the opposition and, in addition, the press. What was said by both the one and the other was not pleasant to hear for the governmental elements. One of them said today that the Alignment's proposal only drove the possibility of a solution in Lebanon further away.

The prime minister's office has not yet reacted officially. People close to it are saying that Menahem Begin will react when he chooses to do so. Journalistic groups, if we can use this expression, report that the prime minister will take issue with the opposition this week from the Knesset podium.

Alignment To Present Resolution on War Probe

TA061455 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1450 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The Alignment Knesset faction decided a few minutes ago to ratify its decision to raise the demand [tvi'a] to probe the events of the war in Lebanon in the Knesset on Wednesday. Five members voted against raising this demand at the Knesset and 20 supported the motion.

The opponents claimed that the establishment of a commission of inquiry would block the ways to hold a political debate with the government. MK Mordekhay Gur said that the army should not be questioned. Shim'on Peres replied, and said that in light of the announcement made by Ehrlich that Sharon had lied to the Cabinet, there is room to investigate the government's functioning during the war, but not its policy or that of the army.

Our Knesset correspondent Gil'ad Mishori adds that this evening a closed committee will meet to decide who will submit the Alignment's motion to the Knesset's agenda on Wednesday.

More on Inquiry Proposal

TA061136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Alignment has submitted a normal motion to the Knesset presidium on this matter and a decision will be made today about who will raise it in the plenum next week. The faction's chairman, Moshe Shahal, has said that the grave and contradictory announcements made by ministers about the misleading of the Cabinet require an objective investigation to be made of the events of the war and the government's functioning. Shim'on Peres will raise a normal motion in the Knesset this week about the initiative Israel should take to safeguard the northern settlements and the security of IDF soldiers. Our correspondent explains that the intention is a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon.

Amnon Rubinstein, who is also demanding a state inquiry into the way the war was conducted, believes that on the surface there has been a grave violation of the Basic Law: the IDF is to be subordinate to the government. MK Rubinstein says that according to information in his possession, the defense minister and chief of staff were using the IDF on the first day of the war according to a plan that the Cabinet had refused at one time to approve.

Begin To Reject Proposal

TA070823 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has confided to his confidants his bitterness over the wave of criticism about the Cabinet's performance during the Peace for Galilee war, and particularly about Ari'el Sharon's moves and positions. Begin is not pleased with the way the argument among Cabinet ministers over the decisions pertaining to the war has exacerbated. He was particularly furious at the sharp and indirect verbal exchanges between Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon and Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich.

It appears Begin will reply to the Alignment's motion to the Knesset about the establishment of a state commission of inquiry during the debate scheduled for tomorrow. Begin intends to reject this demand out of hand. A source close to the prime minister has reiterated that the Cabinet decisions during the war were adopted in an unprecedented democratic fashion. According to this source, if anything should be investigated it is the opposition's behavior during the war.

In anticipation of the debate in the Knesset tomorrow, coalition ministers and Knesset members — including Ari'el Sharon — who are currently overseas have been asked to return to Israel. "The support of coalition figures for the demand to establish a state commission of inquiry to look into the Cabinet's decision-making process during the Lebanese war is tantamount to political suicide," a senior government source in Jerusalem told *Ma'ariv last night*.

IDF's General Drori Reviews War in Lebanon

TA060715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Commander of the Northern Command Major General 'Amir Drori says that if the aims of the war had been clear at the beginning, it could have been run differently. The war had the character of a rolling war and the IDF stopped in various places. Maj Gen Drori says that were it not for compelling circumstances, the final aims might have been achieved almost without any real fighting. Maj Gen Drori spoke to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal:

[Begin recording] [Tal] In the Lebanon war we reached Beirut. We reached the Beirut-Damascus highway, and in the Al-Biqa' area we neared that highway as well, the commander of the Northern Command says. If those had been the aims from the beginning, I assume we would have acted differently, he says.

[Drori] If at the beginning of the war it had been absolutely clear that we intended to reach the points we are at today, then from a military point of view, the war could have been conducted differently and not the way we actually did conduct the war — that is if the goals we achieved at the end of the war were clear from its beginning. For instance, the operation would have been carried out a lot faster. More forces would have been landed from the sea, although this was done extensively from the air in various ways. We could have used certain axes to reach the final goals with almost no fighting with the real enemy.

[Tal] The achievements of the war can only be reviewed after the passage of time, Maj Gen Drori says. What is clear is that the terrorists received a heavy blow, and the IDF damaged the Syrian Army as well.

[Drori] The Syrian Army received a heavy blow; maybe it was not heavy enough. If it had received a somewhat heavier blow, including a push a little further from its present location, maybe this would have been a turning point for Syrian intentions in Lebanon.

[Tal] Maj Gen Drori says, in answer to our question, that his headquarters was visited by a distinguished gallery of notables, civilians, reservists, and regular army personnel. He says, however, that this did not harm the activity of the organization.

[Drori] This was one of the compelling circumstances with which you have to deal, everyone as best he can. The political echelon was involved in this war very deeply, in some of the moves as well, and this did not harm the activity of the organization, and that is how it should be. [end recording]

Press Editorials Note Lebanon War Anniversary

TA060926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 6 Jun 83

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] Today, at the end of the first year of the war, *The Jerusalem Post* writes that the country is marking a sad anniver-

sary. It is the first war in its history that was born of deliberate choice. At the end of one year, the war is not yet ended and our soldiers continue to be killed in a thankless mission of keeping the peace in the far off Ash-Shuf mountains. According to *The Jerusalem Post*, the war intended to achieve a series of imaginary goals and at the end of the year Israel has nothing to show for its investments in the war.

Therefore, the initiative to establish an inquiry commission should be welcomed. Only learning the lessons from the failure will ensure the country that such a failure does not repeat itself.

'Al Hamishmar writes that there were failures in the war, but the initial sin of the war in Lebanon was its deception of the public, as if the peace in the Galilee was the issue. According to *'Al Hamishmar this war was planned for many months, without* any connection to the situation on the northern border. The Sharon-Raful duo, backed by the great commander, Menahem Begin, saw in its dreams the overtaking of Lebanon as the right way to subdue Syria and achieve the final taming of the Palestinians in the West Bank.

The past year was full of mistakes, blunders, and deceptions of the public. The demand to establish a state inquiry commission to investigate the decisionmaking process in the Cabinet appears the minimum that can be demanded in such a situation. If the government thinks it acted correctly, it has no reason to reject the demand. However, its opposition to the establishment of such a commission strengthens the feeling that the ministers fear discoveries that will reveal the truth.

Hatzofe sees a positive side in the fact that Israel is not only fighting for its own interests. The fears of the United States and Lebanon about a unilateral IDF withdrawal are understandable, since the evacuation of the area will leave a vacuum, and might result in the return of the Syrians and the PLO to the areas. As long as there is a chance that Syria will agree in the end to evacuate its forces from Lebanon, all possibilities should be tried. A hasty withdrawal by Israel will serve Syria's interests and will encourage it to adhere to its rigid stand. If U.S. efforts to make Syria withdraw its soldiers from Lebanon fail, Israel will have to review the possibilities for its redeployment, while coordinating it with the United States and Lebanon.

Egypt's Ghali on Need for Syrian, Lebanese Accord

TA061830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Egypt says Syria and Lebanon must work out an agreement parallel to the one between Lebanon and Israel. Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told Voice of Israel reporter Arye Gus that he does not believe the present crisis between Syria, Israel, and Lebanon will lead to war. On the ways of obtaining a possible settlement Ghali said:

[Begin Ghali recording] There are special relations existing between Syria and Lebanon, and you have to take into consideration these special relations. In other words, unless there will be an agreement between Lebanon and Syria, it will be quite difficult to implement the agreement which was concluded between Lebanon and Israel. There is importance to talk to the Syrians through different channels and to obtain direct negotiations between the Lebanese and the Syrians so an agreement may be concluded between the two countries related with the agreement which was concluded between Israel and Lebanon. [end recording]

Discusses Return of Ambassador

TA070658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Egypt has still not decided to send back its ambassador to Israel despite the agreement between Israel and Lebanon on the withdrawal of forces. Voice of Israel reporter Arye Gus asked Egypt's minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali why the ambassador would not be sent back to Tel Aviv now that the agreements have been signed.

[Begin recording] [Ghali] There is an agreement, but the agreement was not implemented. So, what is important for us is at least the beginning of the implementation of the agreement.

[Gus] But one might have the impression that Egypt is looking for excuses not to bring back its ambassador to Tel Aviv.

[Ghali] Egypt does not need to look for any excuses, we can talk about our decision openly and we say it openly: We still haven't decided when we will send the ambassador, but in principle we have said that in the beginning: When the treaty begins to be implemented there will be no reason not to have an Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv.

[Gus] Can we speak about — you said, for example, improving the atmosphere — can we speak about a summit meeting between the leaders of the two states?

[Ghali] It depends, you see. It depends, because the political atmosphere is not limited to the presence of Israeli troops in Lebanon. We said we believe the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon is a prerequisite to begin the other process, which is the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the West Bank and from Gaza, and the redeployment of those troops in certain military bases — and this, according to Camp David.

So, the political atmosphere is not only related with what is going on in Lebanon, it is what is going on in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Again, what is the aim of our political action is a comprehensive solution of the Middle East. [end recording]

Support for Government's Performance Declining

TA070737 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 7 Jun 83 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — More than half the public to some extend disapprove of the way the government is handling the nation's problems at present. This is reported in the *Jerusalem Post* poll conducted by Modi'in Ezrahi under the direction of Sara

Shemer. A representative sample of 1,091 persons was interviewed between May 2 and May 10.

Findings show that nearly 58 percent of the public are to some extent dissatisfied with government performance. The government was seen as handling the situation in an "excellent" manner by 8.6 percent and in a "good manner" by 30.7 percent. In all, 39.3 percent are satisfied, compared to 41.9 percent in a similar poll in March.

The government's performance was judged "not so good" by 35.7 percent and "not good at all" by another 21.9 percent.

In all 57.6 percent expressed disapproval as against 52.6 percent in the March poll.

Reportage on Opening Session of OAU Summit

Quorum Seen as 'Unlikely'

AU060842 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text](ANSA) Addis Ababa, June 6 — The opening of the third attempt to convene the nineteenth summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) scheduled here later today will probably be postponed for lack of a quorum of the 50 OAU members, according to usually reliable sources here.

The OAU failed to convene summits on two previous occasions in the Libyan capital of Tripoli, on both occasions because of disagreements over the admission of the West Saharan Polisario Front and the presence of two rival delegations from Chad.

According to reports last from Paris, [phrase as received] African leaders passing through the French capital for talks with President Francois Mitterrand made it clear to him and in other conversations that, if the summit fails this time, the break in the organization will be final.

The Polisario Front, whose government-in-exile is known as the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, has been fighting Morocco for the independence of the Western, former Spanish Sahara for a decade. In February 1982, OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo admitted the front as the OAU's fifty-first member. It has been recognized as such by 26 of the fifty OAU states.

Last week, there was some optimism that the summit would get off the ground with Gabon's Morocco-bolstered President Omar Bongo arguing that everything would fall into place once Secretary-General Kodjo has been replaced. But, according to reliable reports here Sunday, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is currently in Belgrade for the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), has now been told he will not be needed here until tomorrow.

The same sources said that the European Economic Community ambassadors here have been told that their invitations to the opening ceremony today have been cancelled.

The Moroccan delegation here said that it will not take part in the summit because of apparent Saharan determination to attend. The Moroccans added that "most of our friends," about twenty in all, will follow suit, making it impossible to achieve the quorum of 34 out of 51 members to get the summit going.

As in Tripoli, Chad's former President Goukouni Oueddei and the present head-of-state, Hissein Habre, who ousted him fifteen months ago, are both present at the head of delegations demanding OAU recognition.

Outgoing OAU President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya suggested yesterday that the impasse could be skirted by calling on the participants to turn their attention to "more urgent and important problems" and to a "re-examination and revision of the OAU Charter."

A "contact committee" consisting of twelve countries, most of them favorable to the SDAR, is currently meeting at a secret venue to seek a compromise solution which will enable the summit to start. One face-saving procedural device could be to reach a quorum and then adjourn until the twentieth OAU summit scheduled in the Guinean capital of Conakry in September. This would also involve postponing nomination of a new president to succeed Arap Moi. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi continued demanding the job, but other candidates are the presidents of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda, of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere, and of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

According to some analysts, Al-Qadhdhafi may be prepared to give in on both this and the West Sahara, where the Polisario's war effort has been at a halt for about a year.

But in Chad's Tibesti region, Goukouni Oueddei, his protege, has been chalking up major military successes against the ruling government and he is unlikely to throw in the towel with victory at hand, these analysts said.

As over the Sahara, so over Chad, Africa is deeply split between moderates and progressives and it may well be this split which will spell out the OAU's demise in the next few days, these pessimists argued.

Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, known as the "sage of Africa," is one leader who agrees with them. He has decided not to come here, arguing that the OAU's facade, which has been kept up for twenty years, will crumble under the contradictions between the states that created it before the week is out.

SDAR Issue Delays Opening

AB061533 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 6 (AFP) — African leaders were holding intensive consultations here late today in a bid to remove obstacles blocking the overdue Organization of African Unity summit conference, as the scheduled opening time passed by without any move towards the conference hall.

This third attempt to hold the 19th OAU summit was organized in Addis Ababa, the organization's headquarters, after the double failure to hold it in Tripoli, Libya, last year.

Shortly after 1300 GMT, the time set for the official opening, the bureau of the previous summit conference, held in Nairobi in June 1981, went into the conference centre at Africa Hall here for fresh discussions.

The summit is still stalled over the question of the Saharan Republic, set up by the Polisario Front and admitted to the OAU by a simple majority of members over the objections of Morocco.

OAU Bureau Meets, Enlarged to 21 Members

AB061552 Dakar PANA in English 1530 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 6 June (PANA) — The Bureau of Nine set up by the 18th summit of the OAU in Nairobi met briefly this afternoon in Addis Ababa and decided to enlarge its membership

to twenty one to ensure wider consultations on the major problems facing the organization. The new members are: Cameroon, Comoros, Niger, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, and Zambia.

The enlarged bureau will met later today to prepare the ground for the opening of this year's summit.

The bureau of the 18th summit which will be meeting at present in the Ethiopian capital is composed of: Kenya, Gambia, Lesotho, Tanzania, Congo, Libya, Upper Volta, Uganda, Angola. The members of this bureau except the Gambia and Upper Volta are members of the Committee of 12.

Summit To Open Only After 'Long Consultations'
AB061914 Dakar PANA in English 1900 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 6 June (PANA) — To enable Africa to pull together, African leaders who are meeting in Addis Ababa have, in the good traditional manner, resorted to consultations. In a complete turnabout from normal practice, the summit will be opened only after long consultations between the heads of state.

Consultations will also be held within "the Committee of Twelve" whose members are Libya for North Africa, Mali and Nigeria for West Africa, Angola and Congo for Central Africa, Lesotho and Mozambique for southern Africa, Ethiopia, headquarters of the OAU, and Kenya, current chairman of the organisation.

These consultations could lead to the enlargement of the committee's membership. Other heads of state may join the committee, selected according to geographical zones in proportion to the number of countries which make up each of the five sub-regions namely, north, west, central, east, and southern.

The committee, thus enlarged, may examine the burning issues presently dividing Africa and exert every effort towards finding a solution.

The heads of state are also holding bilateral consultations and it is possible that groups such as those which have recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and those which have not may meet separately to harmonize their positions.

The record attendance of heads of state and government, which but for the first summit held 20 years ago in Addis Ababa is without equal, shows clearly that leaders in Africa have kept within this OAU born in Addis in 1963 their appointment with history.

'Cautious Optimism' Reported in Addis Ababa
AB061920 Dakar PANA in English 1908 GMT 6 Jun 83

["OAU: The Risk of Disintegration" — PANA headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 6 Jun (PANA) — An atmosphere of cautious optimism has suddenly descended on Addis Ababa, "capital of Africa" where heads of state and government are speeding up action to solve the crisis confronting the Organization of African Unity for the past two years.

Each country or group of countries is aware of the consequences of the stifling or the dissolution of the OAU. The risk to be run by each state are evident: national insecurity, a very disturbing factor in all development programmes and the balkanization or the disintegration of some states.

The risks to be run by the regions are also important. At the political level tension will persist in the north-west region of the continent if the problem of Sahara is not quickly resolved for it may in a short run touch off a regional crisis.

In Central Africa, South Africa has already launched an operation to turn Angola into Africa's Lebanon while bent on establishing at the same time a security belt in southern Africa and invading independent neighboring countries to destablize them.

In the East, an explosive situation exists in the Horn of Africa.

At the economic level, a stifling or dissolution of the OAU will lead finally to the dislocation of all joint efforts.

Directly or indirectly, the survival of the Organization of African Unity is of relevance to what has been done in Africa and the world at large regarding cooperation between African states.

Each state or group of states does not want to bear responsibility for the disintegration of the OAU. As a result, now in the Ethiopian capital, the intention is to do everything possible to find a way out of the present situation.

Al-Qadhdhafi 'Trying To Raise Chad Issue'
NC062016 Cairo MENA in English 1937 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 6 (MENA) — Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is trying to make the nineteenth African summit, if held, an extraordinary session, instead of the regular nineteenth session, a trend which is rejected by most African countries.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is trying to raise the Chad issue, contending that Chad is still torn and that the government of President Hissein Habre does not represent all factions. African delegations believe that Al-Qadhdhafi's stand represents interference in the internal affairs of Chad, which is a violation of the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

More on Saharan Participation at Summit

SDAR Representative To Attend
NC061732 Paris AFP in English 1711 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, June 6 (AFP) — Two attempts to convene the [OAU] summit in Tripoli last year failed for lack of a quorum, the first time because of a split over the status of the Saharan Republic (SDAR) proclaimed in the Western Sahara and admitted to the OAU by simple majority over Moroccan

objections, and later because of differences on the issue of Chadian representation.

Earlier today, SDAR Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim said that his delegation intended to take part in all meetings as representative of a member country.

Libyan sources here said that the delegation from Tripoli would insist that the conference be transferred to the Libyan capital. If it was to be held in Addis Ababa, then the SDAR and the Chadian delegation representing ousted President Goukouni Oueddei should take part, they said.

The Ndjamena government of President Hissein Habre, who defeated Goukouni Oueddei just before the first attempt to hold a conference in Tripoli, is represented by Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine.

Mr Miskine and Nigerian President Shehu Shagari met here to discuss recent clashes between their troops on islands in Lake Chad, which forms the border.

Cameroon's Biya Threatens Boycott

AB062038 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] President Paul Biya is already in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, where he is taking part in the 19th summit conference of the OAU. Paul Biya told a Third World press corps at the Unity Palace yesterday that Cameroon had decided to participate in the summit to demonstrate its determination in contributing to seeking a solution to the crisis in the OAU. He said that the SDAR should temporarily abstain from the summit, but added that Cameroon would walk out if it attended the summit. On Chadian representation, President Paul Biya said Cameroon stands firmly behind the present government in Ndjamena.

Boycott Ends 'Informal' Summit

NC062014 Cairo MENA in English 1930 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, June 6 (MENA) — Following intensive diplomatic efforts, African leaders and heads of delegat'ons to the nineteenth Organisation of African Unity summit held an informal meeting here this evening at the Africa Hall of the OAU premises.

The thirty-minute informal meeting was presided over by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, who is the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). He told the conferees that the OAU nine-nation Bureau has decided to set up a twenty one-nation committee to tackle and try to overcome the problems facing the summit. He said that the committee would meet tonight to work out a report on the outcome of its proceedings. President arap Moi invited the delegations to another informal meeting to be held tomorrow morning to hear the report of the twenty-one nation committee.

The Polisario delegation had entered the conference hall, which led the Moroccan delegation to refuse to enter.

Eighteen other countries, including Senegal, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Benin, Zaire, Djibouti, the Cameroon, and the Central African Republic, also did not attend. According to the Moroccan delegation, they did so to show solidarity with Morocco.

SDAR Issue Forces Postponement

NC061926 Paris AFP in English 1919 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 6 (AFP) — African heads of state were forced to postpone the scheduled start of their summit here today after failing to resolve the dispute over Western Sahara.

A special committee of 21 of the Organisation of African Unity members were sitting into the night in a new bid to find an acceptable formula to get round the problem of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR), whose controversial admission to membership in February 1982 has paralysed the OAU since.

Earlier, conference sources said, there were confused scenes when an attempt was made to hold an informal summit session at which SDAR "President" Mohamed Abdelaziz was present.

Some delegations favourable to Morocco, which is fighting SDAR guerillas in the Western Sahara, apparently refused to enter the meeting hall. The incident was later played down by delegates anxious not to jeopardise the negotiations.

Moroccan delegates, who did not attend the informal summit meeting, later expressed anger at the decision to seat the SDAR.

A new attempt at holding an informal summit would be made tomorrow (Tuesday), a conference source said, and would consider proposals by the Committee of 21.

After informal consultations on the Sahara question yesterday and earlier today, the Committee of 21 countries, about equally divided between SDAR and Morocco supporters, was formed. It includes Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who appeared for today's meeting wearing a white silk cloak and accompanied by two pretty women bodyguards carrying guns, and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere — both favourable to the SDAR. But other members are Senegal and Guinea, both of which support Morocco in the Western Sahara dispute.

There has been a very high turn-out for the summit with 50 states — the only absentee was Malawi — present, if the SDAR and host country Ethiopia are included in the count. Of these, 28 are presidents and three prime ministers. The high turn-out is seen here as auguring well for a successful outcome in spite of the difficulties over the Sahara.

Some conference sources predicted the summit would finally get underway around next Thursday, with tomorrow and Wednesday spent hammering out a compromise. This might take the form of a SDAR agreement to abstain in return for suitable concessions and guarantees, the sources said. However, publicly

at any rate, SDAR spokesmen are holding out for a showdown, which would result in a quorum-counting exercise. It was lack of the required quorum of 34, brought about by a boycott by countries favourable to Morocco, that caused the failure of both attempts to hold the 19th OAU summit in Tripoli last year.

Rabat Reports 'Unsuccessful Conspiracy'

LD062305 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] An atmosphere of uncertainty hangs over the Ethiopian capital. As of this moment, no meetings of the African summit have been held. Here is our reporter in Addis Ababa, Mohamed (as-Siba'i), with the details:

The sun is setting today, 6 June, and with it go all hopes of holding the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa as scheduled. This is due to the machinations of the enemies of African unity, who have once again resorted to the same conspiracies that they twice engineered in Tripoli. This time their efforts resulted in utter failure. The Group of 12, set up illegally at the Tripoli meeting in November, has become a thing of the past.

The unsuccessful conspiracy began at 1600 today when journalists were asked to cover an unscheduled meeting of the committee of the Nairobi 18th summit at the time when they expected the Group of 12 meeting to be convened. The meeting actually took place, in an atmosphere of uncertainty, and the committee chairman proposed that the leaders be invited to a general and unofficial meeting for an exchange of views. The committee agreed to this in the belief that the general meeting would be attended only by those members whose membership is not challenged. Accordingly, delegation leaders began to assemble for the meeting and all were surprised by the presence of the delegation from the so-called Saharan Republic, which was accompanied by Al-Qadhdhafi. An atmosphere of confusion and uncertainty immediately prevailed. The delegations that supported the legality of the Nairobi resolutions began to withdraw from the hall.

The chairman of the session was certain that the conspiracy would fail. Amid the noise of those entering and leaving the hall, he could only salvage what he could. He (?tried to gain attention) and proposed the selection of 12 members to be added to the 9 members of the Nairobi summit committee, as a means of continuing the discussion on ways to rescue African unity. Spontaneously, he read out the list of these 12: Guinea, Senegal, Niger, Nigeria, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Togo, Zambia, Sierra Leone, and Cameroon. [only 11 countries as heard] Adding these 12 to the 9 members of the Nairobi summit committee — Kenya, Zambia, Uganda, Angola, Lesotho, Tanzania, Libya, Congo, and Upper Volta — the responsibility of searching for the terms on which to hold the 19th African summit thus rested with the expanded committee numbering 21 states. The Group of 12, which had been formed in Tripoli, was therefore buried for good. Soon after this unofficial meeting, the Committee of 21 began its work in the presence of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, and other friends of Morocco, — who, despite their absence from the general unofficial meeting, were chosen and, indeed, form about half the members of the committee.

In the middle of these events, M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and leader of the Moroccan delegation, is continuing his intensive contacts with the heads of the other delegations who have confirmed to his majesty the king's representative their adherence to legality, to the principles of the OAU, and to the resolutions of the Nairobi summit. Within this framework, the leader of the Moroccan delegation was received this afternoon by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

M'hamed Boucetta made a statement to Dakar Radio following his meeting with the Senegalese president in which he pointed out the responsible role borne by the Senegalese president on the African Continent and the efforts currently being made to rescue the OAU. The minister of state for foreign affairs also noted what the Senegalese president had once again affirmed — Senegal's stand in favor of legality and respect for the principles of the OAU and the Nairobi resolutions. M'hamed Boucetta observed that his meeting with the Senegalese president took place as part of the consultations which have as their aim the preservation of unity in African ranks. The minister of state for foreign affairs also met with the foreign minister of Togo, and the (?information) minister who heads the delegation from the Ivory Coast.

Leaders Hold Informal Meetings in Addis Ababa

Mozambique's Machel Greets Counterparts

MB061809 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel this morning continued his informal contacts with other African heads of state within the framework of the consultations he has been holding prior to the opening of the 19th OAU summit in the Ethiopian capital. After this morning's meeting held with the president of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, the Mozambique leader had another meeting with the president of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira. This morning, the Mozambique statesman received in audience President Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau. The meetings scheduled for the morning went on until early this afternoon and ended with a meeting hosted by the President of Sierra Leone, Siaka Stevens.

More on Machel's Activities

MB070726 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] In the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, President Samora Machel yesterday held meetings with Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, as well as with the prime minister of Swaziland and the foreign minister of Egypt. These contacts were part of the consultations between African statesmen assembled in Addis Ababa for the holding of the 19th OAU summit.

Shagari Meets Moi, Al-Qadhdhafi

AB070745 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Nigeria and 11 other countries have been elected into the nine-member nation OAU Bureau to work out the modalities for the reconvened 19th summit of the organization in Addis Ababa. The membership of the Bureau, which was set up at the Nairobi summit, has been enlarged to 21 after wide-ranging consultations among heads of delegations. This new arrangement has phased out the 12-nation contact group which was set up in Tripoli, Libya, following the second abortive attempt to hold the 19th summit.

President Shagari was involved today in many rounds of consultations with a number of his colleagues in an effort to formulate a common approach to the resolution of any problem. Among those he has held talks with were the current OAU chairman, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

Toure Meets 'Many' Delegations

AB061926 Dakar PANA in English 1920 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, june 6 (PANA) — The current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, President Sekou Toure of Guinea, has held consultations with many delegations attending the Addis Ababa summit since his arrival yesterday afternoon. The Guinean head of state yesterday received the heads of state of Liberia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Gabon as well as the vice president of Sudan and the foreign minister of Morocco, Zaire and Senegal.

Today, President Sekou Toure met with the presidents of Senegal, Comoros, Niger, Mali, Madagascar, Cameroon Zambia, Cape Verde and Mozambique, and the foreign ministers of Chad, Morocco, Zaire, Cameroon and Togo, as well as the information minister of Ivory Coast.

Informed sources say that he held discussion with the president and ministers as part of the effort to save the Organization of African Unity from its present crisis.

ALGERIA

Prime Minister Receives USSR's Ryzhov 4 June

LD041508 Algiers APS in English 1433 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Algiers, 4/6/83 (APS) — Prime Minister Abdelghani, Politburo member, audienced this morning the Soviet Union Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Ryzhov.

Talks were mainly centered on cooperation relations between the two countries and development of the international situation.

The audience was attended by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry Hadj Azzout and both countries ambassadors.

Soviet Minister Arrives on Working Visit 4 June

LD050500 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] USSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Nikolay Fedorovich Vasilyev today began a working visit to Algeria, during which he will have talks with irrigation officials on consolidating and widening cooperation in this sector between Algeria and the USSR. He will be accompainied on his visits by Brother Minister of Hydraulics, Land Development, and Environment Protection Brahim Brahimi, who met him at the airport.

LIBYA

Tripoli Comments on Saudi Crown Prince Visit

LD061648 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, paid an official visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he delivered a message from King Fahd to the brother leader of the revolution. The message concerns the deteriorating Arab situation and joint Arab action to save the Arab nation and halt the Zionist death train in these difficult circumstances in which the Zionist plot against the Arab nation is growing stronger. After the Zionist occupation of Lebanon a year ago and the destruction, killing, and homelessness that accompanied it, the Zionist entity and the United States have been able to drag the Lebanese Government to sign an agreement which serves their objectives, which is considered another stage of the capitulation agreement signed by the Egyptian regime with the Zionist enemy and which achieves their objective of separating Lebanon from the Arab world. This agreement is also regarded as an inevitable stage in the achievement of the U.S. colonialist plan presented under the name of the Reagan plan, which can become a reality only after eliminating the Palestinian resistance, neutralizing Lebanon, and forcing Syria to accept the agreement signed by the Lebanese Government with the Zionist enemy.

The consequences of this agreement constitute a grave danger to the Arab existence because its definite result will be the subjugation of Arab states by means of humiliating agreements, the hegemony of the Zionist enemy over them, and the realization of its objectives at the expense of their existence. Serious, unified Arab action, which rejects at the same time any capitulationist solutions and any means of negotiations — this is what is demanded from the Arab nation at this stage. There is no longer time for further indifference or the humilating retreat in the face of the Zionist advance, which has beenbacked militarily and morally by successive U.S. administrations. Resolution is possible through a unified and effective Arab action to confront the Zionist enemy militarily. The battle has become one of Arab existence; it is no longer the battle for Palestine or against the capitulation agreements. As the brother leader of the revolution confirmed in his statement to Saudi television, comprehensive mobilization is the only method of facing the Zionist death train, which is ambushing the Arab nation one country after another, one house after another, and which is seeking to destroy the Arab existence and to replace it with the Zionist empire.

Libyan-Syrian Merger Reportedly Postponed

NC031556 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] London, 3 Jun (MENA) — The newspaper *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* reports that the declaration of the establishment of a merger between Libya and Syria was frozen at the last minute on Tuesday during Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Libya.

The paper says that invitations had been sent out to dozens of Arab journalists to attend an important event on 31 May at which Colonel al-Qadhdhafi would speak. In fact, journalists went to Tripoli to be surprised by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's arrival while reports were being reiterated about the imminent declaration of a merger.

The paper says that its correspondent asked Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on his arrival in Tripoli about this subject and that Khaddam replied that unity actually exists between the two countries and that in any case [words indistinct] the end of the talks between the Syrian and Libyan leaders.

The paper adds that, according to well-informed sources, it appears that the two leaders' viewpoints were not identical. Differences arose at the last moment, impeding the declaration of the agreement. Hence, President al-Asad left Libya without reaching final results. A certain official expects the talks to be resumed later after this subject is frozen for a specific period.

Concerning the news conference, the paper says that it was not held Tuesday but 24 hours later, and that no mention was made of this subject. The negative results overshadowed the atmosphere of the Libyan-Syrian talks and Col al-Qadhdhafi's answers to questions relating to this matter.

Tripoli Reports Shooting of Envoy in Beirut
LD061418 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Last night Brother 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, member of the popular committee at the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Beirut, was the victim of a criminal assassination attempt when he was shot at the Napoleon Hotel. Brother Ghuqah, was immediately taken to the hospital where he is being treated.

SUDAN

Numayri Press Conference on Southern Region
JN051630 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jun (SUNA) — President Numayri has said: "The situation in the southern region has changed since the 9 June 1969 declaration granting regional autonomy to the southern provinces, and the February 1972 Addis Ababa peace agreement which was accepted by all sides."

In his statement to the Sudanese nation at the beginning of a press conference here this morning, President Numayri added: "The peace and unity agreement had set the strong foundation for regional government as a distinct form of decentralized government. It is an original Sudanese experiment in administrative structure and organization which has been, and continues to be, emulated by the developing countries and also on a worldwide level."

President Numayri said: "The radical change in the development of the decentralized government system in the southern region began following the establishment of the five new regions in the rest of the country. The acquisition of regional government by the other provinces in the country prompted several people in the southern region to demand more decentralization in the southern region by dividing this region into several regions, each consisting of two or more provinces as was the case in other parts of the country."

The president said: "This call was received by certain circles in the southern region in a manner contrary to our political practice. There were cries of instigation, condemnation, and incrimination. This, of course, was strange to our political practice since the outbreak of the revolution. We called for the resort to reason and for tackling the matter through discussion and dialogue within the organs of the political organization [SSU] in the southern region, which, in turn, would refer the matter to the highest organs in the organization. But the discussion deviated from its course and led to sharp splits and groupings. Of course, we could not allow such a development because of its danger to national unity."

President Numayri added: "The president of the republic had to directly intervene. He ordered the dissolution of the regional People's Assembly and government and the appointment of a provisional government whose task was to hold a public referendum in the southern region on the subject of decentralization. The provisional government performed its full role in preparing for the referendum and maintaining peace and order in the region. But this course did not please certain people, who turned from advocates of democracy and the resort to the masses to advocates of enforcing opinions without the resort to a public referendum."

President Numayri said: "One of the worst manifestations witnessed during this period was the resort of certain people to foreign quarters in an attempt to involve them in an internal issue which directly concerns our sovereignty over our country. Certain people resorted to friendly countries so as to turn them against us. At the same time, they resorted to our enemies to conspire against the country's independence and territorial integrity. In view of the pressing circumstances and our desire to deprive those lurking for the homeland of any opportunity, we agreed to disband the provisional government even before it accomplished its task. We sought a common denominator among the various opinions for the sake of preserving the higher national interests of the country, the south in particular. We held new elections in the regions and gave sufficient consideration to the other viewpoint of achieving more decentralization.

When the results came, disappointing to the hopes of those elements, they resorted once again to various conspiratorial methods, agentry, and mercenariness.

President Numayri added: In the name of the millions who said yes throughout Sudan, and in accordance with the extraordinary powers vested in me as president of the republic, the protector of the national unity, and representative of the people's will, I have issued a republican decreee establishing the following three regions in the southern part of the country: Bahr al-Ghazal Region, and Waw will be its capital city; the Equatorial Region, and Juba will be its capital city; and the Upper Nile Region, and Malakal will be its capital city.

The president said: In accordance with the republican decree, every region shall have a regional government headed by a governor and shall be assisted by a deputy, a number of the region's ministers, and commissioners. Also, according to the decree, a People's Assembly shall be set up in each region. This assembly shall consist of members from the southern region's People's Assembly as representatives of their provinces. Not more than 10 percent of the members of each People's Assembly shall be appointed.

Under the republican decreee, President Numayri further added: The Bahr al-Ghazal Region shall be divided into three provinces: The Al-Nuhayrat Province, and Rumbek will be its capital; the East Bahr al-Ghazal Province, and Aweil will be its capital; and the West Bahr al-Ghazal Province, and Raja will be its captial. An-Nasir City will be the capital of the Upper Nile Province.

President Numayri said: The decree shall apply during a transitional period of 18 months after which it will be up to the masses of the south, who are first and foremost responsible for the making of the primary and lasting decision, to say their final word in light of their practical experiment.

This matter, the president stressed, is a purely temporary extraordinary procedure and not meant to modify or revoke the 1972 law of the regional autonomy in the southern provinces, or

of the Addis Ababa agreement. It is actually inspired by the spirit of the Addis Ababa agreement, which was concluded for peace to flourish and for the citizen to enjoy security, safety, and stability.

Numayri Issues Republican Decrees on Appointments

Southern Regions Governors Named

JN051506 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jun (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued a republican decree appointing governors of the souther regions as follows:

Dr Lawerence Wallwall, governor of Bahr al-Ghazal Region; Joseph James Tambarah, governor of the Equatoria Region; and Danial Kut, governor of the Upper Nile Region.

Assembly Members Appointed

JN061437 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jun (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a republican decree appointing 'Amir Ahmad Jamal ad-Din and Ilyas al-Amin 'Abd al-Mahmud members of the People's Assembly.

ETHIOPIA

TPLF Actions Against 'Abyssinians' Reported

April, May TPLF Claims

EA041630 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia 1200 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] During May and April of 1983, the Tigre Peoples Liberation Front [TPLF] effectively checked three major offensives launched against TPLF-liberated areas by the black colonialist Abyssinian forces.

The black colonialist Abyssinian forces suffered 1,500 soldiers killed, 1,240 others wounded, and 430 taken prisoner during their frantic attack on Tigrean territory. The soldiers of the Abyssinian enemy also lost 2,457 assorted military weapons captured and large quantities destroyed. The TPLF fighters also captured 41 serviceable vehicles, burned 23 vehicles, and destroyed 45 jeeps and lightvehicles.

TPLF reports from the frontline say the fighting took place between Enda Selase and (Abdi Daro). The reports add that the black colonialist Abyssinian forces suffered a disastrous and humiliating defeat at the hands of the intrepid forces of the TPLF.

85 Percent of Territory 'Liberated'

LD051537 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] The Tigre People's Liberation Front, TPLF, released a statement today which declared that its gallant fighters had killed and wounded hundreds of black colonialist Abyssinian soldiers.

The statement, released today by the TPLF office here in Mogadishu, Somalia, says the TPLF has liberated nearly 85 percent of its territory from black colonialist Abyssinia. The TPLF adds that sporadic fighting between the intrepid fighters of the TPLF and the demoralized forces of black colonialist Abyssinia is still going on in small pockets of Tigrean territory.

In the month of May alone, the TPLF said its forces killed 447 Abyssinian soldiers and took 540 others prisoner.

The TPLF further claims that black colonialist Abyssinia is forcefully conscripting Tigrean youths into the colonialist army of Abyssinia. The statement goes on to say that a combined force of Abyssinian, Russian, and Cuban soldiers led by Lieutenant Colonel (Khosokov), a Soviet officer, and assisted by eight Cuban senior officers, is now stationed in the town of Ade Daro.

Lieutenant Colonel (Khosokov) and the soldiers under his command are in Ade Daro as part of a frantic attempt by Abyssinia and its allies to dislodge the TPLF forces from the areas they have liberated.

KENYA

Former Police Chief Released From Prison

AB030855 Paris AFP in English 0840 GMT 3 June 83

[Text] Nairobi, June 3 (AFP) — Kenya's former police boss, Ben Gethi, has been released from a top security jail almost 10 months after he was arrested in the wake of the coup attempt last August spearheaded by the now disbanded Kenya Air Force (KAF), the daily *Nation* reported here today. Mr. Gethi, who once commanded the feared paramilitary General Service Unit (GSU), was among 8,463 people whose release was ordered by President Daniel arap Moi on Wednesday during the 20th anniversary of Kenya's self-government. The former police chief told the *Nation* he was treated well during his nine months and two weeks of confinement on the outskirts of the capital. He was never charged for any offence.

He was arrested outside the office of the president in the middle of Nairobi, reportedly after being summoned to attend a meeting. The authorities never issued any statement following his arrest, but officials did not refute reports that he was being detained in the maximum security jail at Naivasha in the country's Rift Valley Province. Mr Gethi was among the top security men who flanked President Moi on August 2 as he announced the suppression of the previous day's uprising. It was not clear here whether any other detained senior officers had been freed. Former Air Force Commander Maj -General Peter Kariuki is serving a four-year term for failing to suppress and prevent a mutiny.

There are more than 10 political detainees in Kenya, but apparently none of them was covered by the presidential amnesty. When he announced that 22 detainees from the former Air Force were among those to be released the president said he hoped they would appreciate his act of mercy and "behave themselves." He threatened severe punishment if they indulged in subversive activities.

TANZANIA

Central Bank Devalues Shilling by 20 Percent

EA050506 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT04 Jun 83

[Text] The government has devalued the shilling by 20 percent against the U.S. dollar as of 6 June. Central Bank Governor Ndugu Charles Nyirabu told the press in Dar es Salaam that, as of Monday, the Central Bank will exchange one U.S. dollar for 12.17875 shillings as a result of the devaluation. Until now, one U.S. dollar was exchanged for 9.743 shillings.

Ndugu Nyirabu said that rates of exchange with various other foreign currencies had not yet been changed. [as heard] The governor said that the devaluation, authorized by President Nyerere, would not only ensure that farmers receive sufficient payment for their produce sold in foreign countries, but would raise the self-reliance of the country's produce authority as well.

The shilling was last devalued by the government in March of1982. The 10 percent devaluation then effected was the second such measure in a period of 3 years. This was done to make the value of the shilling compatible with the value of other currencies used in exchange, and resulted from the appreciation of the U.S. dollar.

UGANDA

Reportage on Massacre in Luwero District

Defense Minister on Attack

EA052035 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Vice President and Minister of Defense Paulo Muwanga has said that 81 people died in a recent incident at Kokusa, Bulemezi, in Luwero District, and 114 others sustained injuries. He was commenting on the attack by bandits on a camp at Kikusa in which they indiscriminately shot at people. Speaking to newsmen at Nile Mansions this afternoon, the vice president refuted local newspaper reports in which the figure of victims who were shot dead was put around 200.

He said there is no truth whatsoever that after that incident there have been any other killings in the area. Mr Muwanga stated further that the government has already taken measures to see to it that incidents of that kind are not repeated, but the vice president observed that those bandits who are bloodthirsty would wish to continue with such isolated incidents. He, however, assured the general public that the government will completely wipe out banditry in the country.

He revealed that Yusuv Lule and his group have held a meeting during this weekend in London trying to deny that this shameful act of shooting innocent people at Kikusa was not done by their group. During the same meeting, members of the press interviewed a former bandit who surrendered [words indistinct] attacked at Kikusa. The bandit, known as (Gakoza), aged 30, briefed the journalists on their banditry activities and affirmed that a wing of their group was the one which attacked and killed people in Kitezi, Mpigi District, and other areas mainly to create hatred between the people and the Uganda People's Congress government. He stated that his group were serving Lule's interests, adding that their headquarters is at Kiretwa, near Wabusana, in (Lamwezi), Luwero District, under the command of (Mwenje Junior).

Meanwhile, the vice president has slammed the local newspapers, whose habit has been to carry out stories which repeatedly [words indistinct] on the part of the Army. He said when newspapers write such articles it means that such newspapers were interested in discrediting Uganda in the eyes of the international community. He warned that the Uganda Government had tolerated enough (?garbage) reports and patience was running out. The vice president told the journalists that both his ministry and that of internal affairs had worked all possible means to create peace and security in the country.

The vice president said some of the local newspapers continue to pray that peace and security do not come back in the country. He, however, advised such traitors that since their prayer was not answered, their last resort should be either to leave mass media or continue publishing articles which do not mislead the public. He said that although he is the patron of the Uganda Journalists Association [UJA], he was not ready to associate himself with any misguided members of the association. The meeting was attended by acting Central Brigade Commander Lieutenant Colonel (Lazarus Oroso).

Opposition Claims Government Responsible

AB031626 Paris AFP in English 1556 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Nairobi, June 3 (AFP) — Ugandan Government troops were responsible for last week's massacre in a displaced persons camp in which 150 people were killed, the opposition National Resistance Movement (NRM) of former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni said today. The movement also accused the Milton Obote government of carrying out a campaign of genocide in certain areas of Uganda. The NRM was originally blamed by survivors of the massacre of Thursday and Friday last week. But the Ugandan Government has made no comment on the killings, first revealed in press reports.

[Words indistinct] Movement communique which [word indistinct] that the killers came from the barracks at Bombo, some 15 kms (ten miles) from the camp at Kikyusa in Luwero District, some 60 kms (40 miles) north of Kampala. They were commanded by a Sergeant Odinya, and were brought in a truck which also took away the camp's regular guard of around 90 soldiers, the communique said. The "murder squad" then went into action with machetes, axes, bows and arrows and guns. The NRM said that 150 people were killed, but others were seriously injured, and the death toll could reach 200. The victims were among 5-7,000 people brought to Kikyusa after operations by the Ugandan Army against anti-government guerrillas who claim to control a zone north of Kampala. They were killed because they were thought to have sympathies with the guerrillas, the NRM said.

The NRM alleged that a second attack was launched by government troops passing themselves off as rebels, and the wounded were put under pressure to blame the guerrillas. The NRM also said that 46 innocent people had been beaten to death at Bombo Barracks during the weekend of May 20-22 and been buried in a mass grave. It added that the bodies of 70 people found recently at the village of Masuliita west of Kampala were those of prisoners killed at Makindye Barracks in the capital. The communique also charged that 30 people had been killed on March 19 in the village of Ssonde in Mukono District, 70 people at Mamugongo and 48 at Ndejje. The NRM asserted that the killings were part of a government "genocide" campaign aimed at the "systematic depopulation of key areas in Uganda."

The National Resistance Movement claims to have 4-5,000 armed men and to have killed more than 600 government troops between the beginning of its most recent anti-government offensive at the end of January and the middle of April.

CAMEROON

Biya Congratulates Habre on Anniversary

AB062147 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, has sent a message of congratulation to his Chadian counterpart, Hissein Habre, on the occasion of the first anniversary of Hissein Habre coming to power. Mr Paul Biya used the occasion to express warm feelings on behalf of the people and Government of Cameroon to the people of Chad on their reconciliation and prosperity. President Biya expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will be reinforced.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Accused Admits Bomb Attack, Libyan Ties

AB051239 Paris AFP in English 1239 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Bangui, June 5 (AFP) — One of 23 accused in a trial of opponents of the military regime in the Central African Republic admitted here yesterday that he had taken part in a bomb attack in Bangui. Feissona Andre, 23, said he had been recruited by Iddi Lala, head of the Central African National Liberation Movement (MCLN), although he was not a member of the party.

Mr Feissona was accused of planting a bomb which failed to explode at the offices of the national energy company, Enerca, on July 14 [words indistinct] similar bomb at the Club Cinema the same day, killed three people.

Iddi Lala claimed responsibility for the attack, but a recent statement purporting to come from the party said he had been ousted for having the bombs planted in defiance of party policy, and for having secret talks with Central African President General Andre Kolingba.

Mr Feissona said he had fought for now ousted Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei then joined Iddi Lala's "Liberation Army." He had been trained in explosives in Libya, and along with others returned with the bombs and money to Bangui via Ndjamena. He said that while in Libya he had been paid 400,000 CFA francs (more than 1,000 dollars) a day.

Another accused, Berberati David, a secondary school teacher who formerly lived in Brazzaville and was said to be a member of the MCLN Politburo, said he was in Bangui on July 14 by "coincidence."

The 23 are being tried by a special court for alleged crimes against state security, placing bombs, destroying public buildings and homicide.

CHAD

Statement Confirms Nigerian Shelling

NC051920 Paris AFP in English 1843 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 5 (AFP) — A Chad Government statement received here tonight officially confirmed that (?Nigerian shelling and artillery) bombardment was continuing in the border dispute between the two countries in the Lake Chad region.

The statement rejected Nigerian accusations yesterday [word indistinct] the border between the two countries remained (?closed) because Chadian forces had shelled Nigerian Army positions. "Chad has emerged from a 17-year war and is anxious to both respect its undertakings and maintain good neighbourly relations with bordering [words indistinct] said. "It is in respecting these principles that Chad concluded an agreement with Nigeria on May 17, 1983, to put an end to incidents that occurred in the Chari Baguirmi and Lake Chad administrative districts."

Chadian authorities "fully honoured their commitments, but Nigeria not only failed to respect the accord, but systematically shelled Chadian military positions and villages in the Lake Chad and Chari Baguirmi regions. The villages of Hadid, Tchomgvyinuegaikolu and Olufa and the town of Dagassola have recorded several hundred deaths among the civilian population and much destruction," the statement said.

It deplored "the continuation of these incidents due to Nigeria [words indistinct] constant availability so that a halt may be called to this escalation."

Habre Delivers Speech on National Day

Desire for Peace Reaffirmed

AB070925 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Ndjamena, June 7 (AFP) — The Chadian Government has taken "every initiative" to end the border fighting with Nigeria in a spirit of friendly and fraternal relations, Chadian President Hissein Habre says. Chadians were "justifiably concerned" by these "unfortunate incidents," and the government would "do everything to ensure that no disturbances will alter the necessary and mutually advantageous links which exist so happily between Chad and Nigeria," Mr. Habre said yesterday, in a speech to mark his first year in power.

He bitterly attacked Libya, which backs former President Goukouni Oueddei, now installed at Bardai, northern Chad, after being ousted from Ndjamena by Mr Habre. "The bloody terrorist regime" in Tripoli wanted to make Chad a "formidable bridgehead" aimed at destabilising "all neighbouring states," he said.

Mr Habre conceded that his regime had made little progress in improving the country's infrastructure during his first year. But he said that this was not surprising after the country had suffered 17 years of civil war, was still confronting "Libyan aggression" and was a prey to various natural disasters. "Our gaps and deficiencies are very visible," he said, citing health care, the state apparatus, the economy and the educational system.

Mr. Habre also declared an unconditional amnesty for all Chadians living abroad.

Chadians Abroad Granted Amnesty

AB062028 Paris AFP in French 1755 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 6 Jun (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre today proclaimed a general and total amnesty for "all Chadians living abroad." According to him, no action will be taken against them.

The Chadian head of state, who was making a speech on the occasion of the anniversary celebration of "National Liberation, Unity, and Martyrs Day," did not place any conditions on granting this amnesty. He affirmed: "What we want is the unity of the sons of Chad in peace. The hand of fraternity and unity remains extended."

During his speech, he made several violent accusations against Libya and also touched on the border dispute between Chad and Nigeria. "Without a doubt the Chadian people are justly concerned about the recent clashes between Chadian and Nigerian soldiers," he stated, adding that the Chadian Government, also very concerned with this situation, has taken "all necessary steps" in order to alleviate "this unfortunate situation" within the spirit of friendship and fraternal relations. "We will do everything possible to avoid the obstruction of the important, traditional, and mutually advantageous relations which so fortunately exist between Chad and Nigeria," the Chadian head of state added. In his opinion, "Nigeria is a friend and not an enemy of Chad."

Reaffirming his desire for cooperation and good neighborliness with all African countries, the Chadian president remarked: "It is in everyone's interest to ensure that current realities foster such a policy."

Regarding the OAU, the president asserted that Chad has been working hard in order to help this organization overcome its contradictions so that it may progress freely in its search for "a true and total unity of Africa."

On North-South relations, Mr Habre explained that "a more just human society can be built only through the reduction of the (?immense gap) between the rich and poor countries. He asked: "Can the peoples of the Third World — the producers of the raw materials whose markets are monopolized by the industrialized countries and whose goods are bought at very low prices — long continue to accept sweet words, menial jobs, and conferences with no future?" The Chadian head of state then expressed his desire to (?see) the establishment of a new world economic order "about which much has been said" in the general interest of the international community.

He expressed satisfaction with the assistance provided by the international community, and, most notably, with the outcome of the Geneva conference on the reconstruction of his country. He stressed that "although some of the promised assistance has begun to arrive, the bulk is being studied or has not yet been approved."

Radio Bardai Comments on Upcoming OAU Summit

AB040820 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Precisely on 6 June, the Ethiopian capital will host the 20th [as heard] summit of heads of state and government of the OAU. The summit takes place at a time when our continent is confronted by international imperialism, which was responsible for the failure of the 19th summit in Tripoli, Libya. [Passage indistinct]

After 20 years of existence, will that pan-African organization show the political maturity to foil the conspiracy of big capitalist reaction? Before the opening of that gathering of African leaders, much ink has already been spilled, particularly by the Western press, which is very fond of sensationalism. As we have stated on several occasions, the media campaign launched by the West concerning the problems which hamper the holding of the African summit is designed to influence the decisions of African leaders within the framework of defending non-African interests. Speculation is underway and many observers wonder what the leaders of our continent will discuss.

Under normal circumstances, every summit of the OAU is invariably preceded by a ministerial session designed to draw up an agenda and prepare various recommendations to be submitted to the heads of state for approval. But now, in view of the deadlock within the pan-African organization, African foreign ministers found it difficult to hold the preparatory meeting. At the abortive summit in Tripoli, Libya, the African heads of state charged a 12-member committee with the task of carrying out the preparatory work for the holding of a summit. After consultations within the committee, the date of 6 June was fixed for the African summit. At the gathering in the Libyan capital, the (?impasse) in our continental organization prevented African leaders from fulfilling their duty of satisfying the aspirations of the African masses. A total of 14 heads of state, manipulated by international imperialism, constituted a blocking minority. Without any good reason, they opposed the vast majority of their colleagues who refused with good reason to let the burdensome gang leader, Hissein Habre, take and soil Chad's seat. For the majority of Africans, the Chadian dossier must be fully clarified, with particular reference to the fraudulent penetration into Ndjamena by the agent of imperialism while the pan-African force was in the capital. The General Secretariat of the continental organization must therefore submit a detailed report to the heads of state on the activities of that so-called peacekeeping force in Chad and clear up the existence of OAU communications, equipment, and documents seized from the FAN at Ounianga in February 1983.

GHANA

Togolese Delegation Delivers Message on Border

AB032055 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] A Togolese delegation led by the minister of the interior, Mr Laccle, today delivered a special message from President Eyadema to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu.

The visit of the delegation follows one paid to Togo yesterday by a Ghanaian delegation led by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah. The contents of the message were not disclosed. However, sources close to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicate that the message concerned, among other things, the desire of the Togolese Government to reach an agreement on the opening of the border.

Government Tries To Halt Gold Production Decline

AB041210 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The government is making serious efforts to check the decline in the country's gold production. Under the government's economic recovery program, a rescue operation is to be mounted for the state gold mining corporation. This includes mine shaft repairs, purchase of spare parts, and a crash program for recruitment of experts in the rehabilitation of infrastructure. In the 1983 import program, $20 million has been allocated to the state gold mining corporation for its rehabilitation program. This is against the background of declining monthly value of gold production.

According to a report on gold exports released by the Bank of Ghana, the monthly average figures for January and February 1983 were 21,604 fine ounces as compared to a monthly average of 26,591 fine ounces for 1982 and 27,758 fine ounces for 1981. In 1981, the total value of gold exports was $13,281 million. In 1982, this figure fell to $10,702 million and the projected earnings for 1983 are $10,100 million. The report said that due to the fact that there is no refinery in the country, Ghana's entire gold production is sent to Switzerland, where government has a standing agreement with the Union Bank of Switzerland to refine the gold before being sold on the open gold market. This arrangement would have to continue until such time that Ghana is able to build its own gold refinery.

LIBERIA

PRC Presents Jeeps, Buses, Autos to Government

AB030950 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of China yesterday presented a consignment of vehicles to the Liberian Government through its embassy near Monrovia. The consignment includes 20 military jeeps, 4 buses, and 2 first-class limousines designed for VIP purposes.

Making the presentation on behalf of the Chinese Government, the Chinese ambassador to Liberia, Mr Liu Pu, said the vehicles were being donated to the Liberian Government in fulfillment of a promise his government made to the Liberian head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Doe, when he visited that country last year. Ambassador Liu Pu described CIC Doe's visit as one that has enhanced the mutual understanding between our two countries and carried the friendly relations between China and Liberia into a new stage. The Chinese envoy further pointed out that we, as developing countries, must assist each other in the spirit of self-reliance and strive to transform our economic backwardness step-by-step. In view of this, he said, this consignment of vehicles represents a candid sentiment of the government and people of China toward the government and people of Liberia as well as a support to you, as you are marching forward to develop your country.

NIGER

EEC-ACP Seminar Ends, Makes Recommendations

AB031847 Paris AFP in French 1750 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Niamey, 3 Jun (AFP) — Several recommendations were made at the end of the EEC-African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries' seminar on road infrastructures held in Niamey from 30 May to 2 June.

Concerning transport policies, the seminar recommended that national policies should be coordinated at the regional level to ensure the coherence in the diverse legal provisions and administrative practices.

The seminar also recommended that three kinds of actions (expansion, improvement, and maintenance) should be treated as having "equal value" and be assessed according to their "economic and social importance."

On cooperation policies in the development of road transportation, the seminar noted that EEC support in financial and technical cooperation will be provided "in the context of continued dialogue" between the EEC and the ACP countries on the subject of their transportation policies. The dialogue is aimed at "helping the ACP countries establish an efficient and well-maintained transportation system."

The ACP's 58 member countries are associated with the EEC through the Lome Convention.

NIGERIA

Shagari Appeal for Malawi's Chirwa Reported

AB040830 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] President Shagari has sent a passionate appeal to President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi, urging him to spare the life

of that country's opposition leader, Mr Orton Chirwa, and his wife, convicted of treason. In the appeal, President Shagari noted that the convicted couple had death sentences pronounced on them after due process and application of the law of Malawi. The Nigerian leader told Dr Banda that African leaders selected to lead must contend with manifestations of subversion, including treason. President Shagari wants it to be clearly understood that his intervention had been solely and entirely motivated by humanitarian considerations, a motive of [word indistinct] for the good name of Africa, the African wisdom. He urged President Banda to exercise the prerogative of mercy, stressing that such an act of mercy will give pride and joy to black people everywhere.

SIERRA LEONE

Finance Minister To Run for President

AB021925 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Freetown, June 2 (AFP) — Sierra Leone's First Vice President and Finance Minister Salia Jusu-Sheriff today indicated that he would be a candidate to succeed President Siaka Stevens when the time came. But Mr Jusu-Sheriff, 54 yesterday, told a news conference that his immediate primary aim was to turn the national economy round.

Mr Jusu-Sheriff, who will deliver his second budget speech next month, said that he was "not unhappy" with the job of finance minister, but added that he would be a lot happier if every Sierran Leonean appreciated how much efforts were being made to get the economy "dominated by smuggling and black marketeering" to change for the better. "We need to crack down on smuggling because they are still making away with 60 percent of our diamonds and about the same in gold," he said. "We need to enforce rigorously the law relating to surrender obligations of export earnings. These problems we are tackling but we need time and commitment from everybody."

Mr Jusu-Sheriff's efforts led to a drastic reduction in expenditure and deficits by postponing the budget speech from July to October while estimates were revised. He avoided asking Parliament for a supplementary provision, but incurred no extra expenditure.

However, he said that the 80 percent of government revenue from taxes on imports had dropped because there was not enough foreign exchange to bring in goods.

And he warned that fuel prices must be increased to stop smuggling from Sierra Leone into neighboring states where fuel was much more expensive.

Sierra Leone's two-tier modified exchange rate system, introduced six months ago, had gone far "despite some continuing problems" towards combatting smuggling and black market operations and achieving a more rational allocation of foreign exchange through the banking system, Mr Jusu-Sheriff said.

Between November last year and April this year a total of 35 million leones (15 million dollars) worth of alluvial diamonds had been exported where there were "virtually no legal exports" before the two-tier systems.

"Although foreign exchange problems remain, most of our local manufacturing industries have received a substantial infusion of foreign exchange and thus increased their rate of production. Now with the foreign exchange coming in through official channels we can use the instruments of licensing and exchange control to direct this foreign exchange to priority areas. And with the two-tier system we have also been able to significantly increase producer prices received by our farmers," Mr Jusu-Sheriff said.

Soviets Visit at Invitation of Youth League

AB030930 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The national administrative secretary of the All People's Congress, ACP, E.T. Kamara, has said that Sierra Leone values the gesture of the Soviet Union in providing its youth with facilities to further their education in various fields. E.T. Kamara, on behalf of President Stevens, the Central Committee, and the National Youth League of the ACP, received the visiting three-man delegation from the Soviet Union. He said that it was Sierra Leone's desire to expand and to increase and improve on the relations among the youths, women, and students of both countries.

He recalled acting President S.I Koroma's visit to the Soviet Union when he led a delegation to the funeral of late President Brezhnev and hoped his successor, President Andropov, would continue to cement the cordial ties between our two countries and peoples. He presented the delegation with a copy of the Constitution of the ACP and a book entitled "The Rising Sun" containing the history of the party.

Earlier, the leader of the delegation, who is secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of the Kirgizia Republic, (Eugene Chernenko), said that they were happy to be here as guests of the ACP Youth League. Mr. (Chernenko) pointed out that since 1971 much has been done in the framework of cooperation between the two leagues, including exchange of visits, adding that they highly appreciated the hospitality of Sierra Leoneans and the Youth League in particular.

On behalf of the delegation, the deputy secretary general and head of the International Department of the ACP National Youth League, S.D.B. Doumbuya, who accompanied the delegation, thanked E.T. Kamara for the reception which he said, was open testimony of the high regard which Sierra Leone had for the people of the Soviet Union, adding that the visit would add to the bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Other members of the delegation are the representatives of the African Department of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR (Abraham Grigor'yan) and (Anatoliy Renesovskiy), of the Department of International Scientific Relations, Institute of African Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences. With E.T. Kamara for the discussion was a senior official of the party Secretariat, H.R.H. Boatman.

UPPER VOLTA

President Announces Cabinet Reshuffle 5 Jun

PA050405 Paris AFP in English 0345 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Ougadougou, June 5 (AFP) — Upper Volta's President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo has reshuffled his government, it was announced here Saturday night.

It was the first reshuffle since he took power in a military coup d'etat on November 7, 1982.

The most significant change is the departure of the team of young government ministers affiliated with the hard-line Patriotic League for Development, a Marxist organization that supports former Premier Captain Thomas Sankara who was arrested on May 17. Major Ouedraogo retains the post of defense minister and several of his closest colleagues remain in the government.

Major Ouedraogo, who is head of the People's Salvation Council, has said the country will return to normal constitutional life by May 1984.

The complete government list follows.

Upper Volta's Government, as of June 5, 1983.

President, Minister of Defense, Minister of Veterans Affairs	Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo
Minister of:	
Interior & Security	Major Harouna Tarnagda
Foreign Affairs & Cooperation	Michel Kafando
Justice	Maria-Louise Nignan
Economy & Finance	Pascal Sanou
Rural Development	Kouka Edouard Tapsoba
Public Works Development	Salikou Coulibaly
Planning	Francois Zoungrana
Public Health	Alain Ouedraogo
Trade, Industry, & Mines	Idrissa Yaya
Civil Service	Jean Bado
Higher Education & Scientific Research	Gani Gabriel Thiombiano
Education, Arts, & Culture	Boureima Zorome
Information, Posts, & Telecommunications	Albert Leonard Kabore
Youth & Sports	Andre Momo
Tranport, Environment, & Tourism	Somda Jean De Dieut
Social Affairs	Odile Nacoulma
Secretary of State for Water Resources	Benjamin Bonkoungou

Former Premier Placed Under House Arrest

PA070438 Paris AFP in English 0427 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, June 7 (AFP) — Upper Volta's former premier, Captain Thomas Sankara, has been placed under house arrest, President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo said here Monday.

Major Ouedraogo told an interviewer from the government weekly *African Crossroads* that the measure was taken to prevent something unpleasant from happening to the captain, who "has friends, but also enemies."

The former premier was arrested on May 17 and ousted from the Council of Popular Salvation (CSP), which has ruled the country since a military coup d'etat on November 7, 1982. He was accused of wanting to turn the CSP away from its original intentions.

Captain Sankara was released at the end of May during an amnesty of political prisoners.

Ouedraogo Denies Rumors of French Troops

AB062142 Paris AFP in French 1816 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 6 Jun (AFP) — Dr Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo has reiterated that he has no other ambition but to lead his country until [words indistinct] to a normal [words indistinct] in 1984, he emphasized.

He said that the People's Salavation Council [CSP] has not been dissolved, but "remains a body which mobilizes the whole army in a more comprehensive form than before." The Upper Voltan head of state did not specify in this interview if new structures within the CSP had replaced the structures he dissolved on 27 May when he announced "the immediate return to the army to the barracks;" a general assembly, a permanent secretariat and a control commission.

Lastly, the Upper Voltan head of state called "irresponsible" the rumors in Ouagadougou that France is preparing to send troops to Upper Volta, "irresponsible because France would not accept it and," he added, "I do not see why we would want to ask for French troops; to fight against who and what?"

The head of state added that he hoped to be able "in good time" to honor President Francois Mitterrand's invitation to make an official visit to France.

ANGOLA

Health Minister, Deputy Posts Reshuffled

MB031942 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] We now read three [as heard] decrees from the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, issued in Luanda this afternoon:

In the interest of good service and using the powers conferred on me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve from the post of the minister of health Comrade Agostinho Andre Mendes de Carvalho, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, to which post he had been appointed by Decree No 76-80 of 12 July.

The office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola. Luanda, 3 June 1983.

Signed: Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola.

In the interest of good service and using the powers conferred on me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve from the post of the deputy minister of health Comrade Antonio Jose Ferreira Neto, to which he had been appointed by Decree No 140-78 of 21 December.

The office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola. Luanda, 3 June 1983.

Signed: Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola.

Using the powers conferred on me by paragraph D of article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Antonio Jose Ferreira Neto to the post of minister of health.

The office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola. Luanda, 3 June 1983.

Signed: Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola.

Using the powers conferred on me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade (Luis Gomes Sambo) to the post of deputy minister of health.

The office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola. Luanda, 3 June 1983.

Signed: Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor party and of the People's Republic of Angola.

UNITA Radio Reviews 1-15 May Military Actions

MB031309 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 2 Jun 83

[UNITA radio]

[Text] Fulfilling the sacred duty of liberating the fatherland and our oppressed people, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] continue to engage the enemy in heavy fighting, inflicting great material and human losses upon them. Thus, from 1 to 15 May 1983, among the various combat actions carried out, we stress the following:

In Bie on 5 May 1983, UNITA forces stormed and captured (Chiuca) township, killing 28 members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], including the political commissar of the commune and its commanding officer. They captured 36 Czechoslovak-made AK rifles, 2 75-mm cannons, 4 cases with 60-mm mortar shells, 1 B-10 cannon, 1 14.5-mm antiaircraft gun, 3 75-mm bombs, 48,746,810 rounds of various types of ammunition, 44 defensive hand grenades, and 2 radio transmitters. They destroyed 2 Ural vehicles, 1 Zil vehicle, 1 Kraz, and 2 Landrovers. On 6 May 1983, as a result of a landmine planted between Vouga and (Agar), a Berlier vehicle was destroyed, killing 12 FAPLA traitors and 1 Cuban mercenary. On 10 May 1983, FALA special commandos shelled Bie with 16 82-mm mortar rounds, hitting the enemy barracks and the airport 7 times and the town council hall 9 times, causing a number of casualties to the puppets. This action resulted in the total paralyzation of night studies in the town and a compulsory curfew from 1900.

Inhuambo Province: On 5 May 1983, UNITA forces stormed and captured Mungo township. The enemy suffered 78 confirmed dead, including 4 white Portuguese nationals. Four FAPLA soldiers were taken to our bases. UNITA forces captured 36 individual arms, 4 82-mm mortars, 2 B-10 cannons, 1 122-mm rocket launcher, 6 RPG-7's, 3 RPG-2's, 2 PKM's, 270 RPG-7 shells, 36 60-mm mortar shells, 20 82-mm mortar shells, 43 B-10 cannon shells, 10 122-mm rockets, 3 radio transmitters, 54 radio receivers, 8 diplomatic bags, 20 pairs of boots, 609 uniforms, and 9,291,946 kwanzas in cash. Three Star vehicles, 2 Landrovers, 1 electric motor, and 20 fuel drums were burned. On 7 May 1983, as a result of a landmine planted by the FALA technicians between Caala and Cuima, one bus was destroyed, killing 23 FAPLA traitors, 2 Cuban mercenaries, including one named (Vladimir Torrillo), and 3 officers of the state security.

In Cuando Cubango Province on 6 May 1983, an attack by UNITA forces against an enemy column moving on foot resulted in the death of 11 lackeys and the capture of 19 individual arms, 1 82-mm mortar, 2 RPG-7's, 3 PKM's, 11 GK-21's, 648,967 rounds of various types of ammunition, 80 shells of various calibers, 2 field radios, and 1 FAPLA soldier named (Pedro Lourenco), a native of Caxito, Luanda Province. On 10 May 1983, UNITA forces attacked a joint company of FAPLA traitors and Cuban mercenaries who were attempting to penetrate our lines from Vila Nova de Armada. The fighting lasted only 7 minutes, and the enemy withdrew in disarray toward Vila Nova de Armada. The FAPLA lackeys suffered 13 confirmed dead, while the Cubans suffered 4 dead. Eight Czechoslovak-

made AK rifles, 4 RBK's, 3 (?SVZ's), 4 RPG-7's, 1 82-mm mortar, 1 bazooka, 3 wooden boxes of AK rifle ammunition, 40 RPG-7 shells, 21 defensive hand grenades, 1 radio transmitter, several pieces of military equipment and a quantity of medicine, 487,460 kwanzas, and 1 FAPLA officer named (Bernardino Kapale) were captured.

In Kwanza Sul Province on 12 May 1983, UNITA forces attacked a motorized column consisting of 17 vehicles on the Gabela-Novo Redondo Highway, killing 43 FAPLA traitors and Cuban mercenaries. Little equipment was captured because it was burned.

In Malanje Province on 5 May 1983, a rally was held at (Cakimba) village, about 3 km from Xa-Muteba. Following the withdrawal of the FAPLA traitors, a FAPLA and People's Defence Organization [ODP] group left Xa-Muteba to confirm the event and was attacked. Our forces captured 12 automatic rifles and killed 15 FAPLA traitors. The remaining members of the group fled in disarray.

In Huila Province on 6 May 1983, UNITA forces mounted an ambush, destroying a Ural vehicle, three Star vehicles, and one BRDM-2. Thirty-one FAPLA traitors and two Cuban mercenaries were killed. Six Czechoslovak-made AK's, 3 FN's, 7 Russian carbines, 6 German Mausers, 1 14.5-mm antiaircraft gun, 3 60-mm mortars, 3 (?SVZ's), 1 RPG-7, 6 Makarov pistols, 2 cases of anti-personnel mines, 6 wooden boxes of ammunition, documents, and combat rations were captured.

During the period from 1 to 15 May 1983, FALA suffered 8 losses, while 12 UNITA soldiers were wounded.

That was a review of the political and military situation in the country for the period 1 to 15 May 1983, the year of the anti-Cuban campaign.

BOTSWANA

Nkomo Associate Ordered Out of Country

AB041100 Paris AFP in English 0909 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Johannesburg, June 3 (AFP) — Botswana has given a close associate of Zimbabwean opposition leader Joshua Nkomo one week to leave the country, it was reported in Gaberone. The independent *Botswana Guardian* said that Sipheto Moyo, the man ordered out, had masterminded Mr Nkomo's flight to Botswana in March during army operations against dissident former guerrillas in southwest Zimbabwe. Mr Nkomo is now in Britain.

Mr Moyo was ordered to leave Botswana because of his persistent lobbying of Botswanan officials on behalf of seven former Nkomo guerrillas who entered Botswana at the same time as Mr Nkomo and were now in detention. The men, who were reportedly imprisoned for possession of firearms and an undisclosed amount of foreign currency, have yet to be charged. The report said that Mr Moyo appealed to the Botswana President Quett Masire against the expulsion order, but was told that the president was not aware of the existence of either him or the seven detainees.

MALAWI

60 Army Officers Reportedly Have Disappeared

AB031553 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, June 3 (AFP) — Nearly 60 army officers in Malawi have disappeared since the mysterious deaths last month of the ruling party's secretary-general and three other politicians, Malawians in the Zambian capital opposed to Life-President Kamuzu Banda said today. The Malawians, some of whom have just arrived in Lusaka and some of whom are exiles with relatives in Malawi, gave the names of four of the officers as Major Munthali, Captains Mkandawire and Multha, and Warrant Officer Jere. The four were not further identified. The Malawian sources preferred not to be named.

Reports of a confused political situation have been filtering out of the southern African state since last month, when Malawi Congress Party (MCP) Secretary-General Dick Matenje, two ministers, and a member of parliament died in what the Malawi Government said was a car accident. A new opposition organization — the Save Malawi Committee — claimed in Lusaka this week that Mr Banda had the four politicians killed because they opposed his plan to have Central Bank Governor John Tembo succeed him. Also last month, an opposition leader and former minister, Orton Chirwa, was condemned to death for treason.

Yesterday, the Malawian sources in Lusaka said the chairman of the country's supreme traditional court, Chief Mumbelwa III, had also disappeared after refusing to hear Mr Chirwa's appeal. The sources said the chief had angered Mr Banda by saying he could not judge a man he considered "his son," as they come from the same region of northern Malawi.

The Church of Scotland, in which Mr Banda is an elder and has a large influence in Malawi, has sent a special envoy to the country to plead for the lives of Mr Chirwa and his wife Vera, sentenced along with him. The envoy was to arrive in Malawi today. Reports from London, which have not been officially confirmed by the Malawian authorities, say the Chirwas are to be executed next Thursday, three weeks before general elections are due to held in the country.

Malawi, formerly Nyasaland, has been ruled in autocratic style by Mr Banda since independence from Britain in 1964.

MOZAMBIQUE

Cuban Envoy Meets Machel at End of Tour

MB031103 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The outgoing Cuban ambassador, Martin Mora Diaz, said farewell yesterday to the Mozambique head of state, Samora Machel, at the end of his tour of duty in Mozambique. The Cuban diplomat began his duties in our country in 1976, and was later appointed the doyen of the diplomatic corps accredited in Maputo.

Soviet Education Official Departs After Visit

MB031906 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR, Nikolay Sofinskiy, returned home today after a 1-week visit to Mozambique.

The visit included the signing of two cooperation protocols. The first covers the field of equivalance of diplomas of education between the two countries' universities. The second protocol deals with the training of Mozambican cadres in the USSR for the next 5 years. It is noted that during his stay in Mozambique, Nikolay Sofinskiy donated 1,000 books to Eduardo Mondlane University.

Resistance Radio Station Closes Down

MB040846 Johannesburg The Star in English 3 Jun 83 p 1

[By Joao Santa Rita]

[Text] Amid reports of a bitter internal struggle within the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, the rebel's radio station, The Voice of Free Africa, has closed down. The station, which used to broadcast twice a day, had been off the air for more than a week.

The closure follows reports from reliable sources of a bitter internal power struggle said to involve Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, the Mozambican pilot who defected to South Africa in 1981 and who joined the MNR late last year. After the death of the former secretary-general of the rebel movement, Mr Orlando Cristina, Lieutenant Bomba was tipped as the man most likely to fill the post.

NAMIBIA

Administrator-General Proposes State Council

MB070804 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The administrator-general of South-West Africa/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has announced the possibility of the formation of a state council to work out a system of government for the territory. He said in a statement issued in Windhoek that a proposal to this effect representing the wishes of the majority of political parties in the territory, had been submitted to the South African Government for approval. It is proposed that the council comprises nominated members from all active political parties in South-West Africa/ Namibia. When the council has decided by a two-thirds majority on a system of government for the territory, it will be tested in a countrywide referendum which would also be counted in terms of each ethnic group. Dr van Niekerk said the state council would consider the results of the referendum, from which it would submit a final report. He would then take steps to implement the final report, after which the state council would be disbanded. He stressed that this initiative by the political parties of South-West Africa/Namibia would not stand in the way of an internationally accepted independence plan for the territory.

DTA Leader, Others React

MB071046 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1018 GMT 7 June 83

[Text] Windhoek, June 7, SAPA — The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said today he was cautiously optimistic about the prospects of the council of state proposed last night by the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk. But Mr Mudge added that more details of the plan would have to be known before the DTA executive could make a final decision about it. The South African Cabinet is expected to announce its decision on the plan this week.

At a meeting last week of the Republican Party, the party representing the whites in the DTA, Mr Mudge said the administrator-general would probably call a national convention or similar body. At the time Mr Mudge said the DTA would probably go along with such a body. According to other political parties that held talks with the administrator-general prior to his announcement, the proposed body would have been called a national convention. Reliable sources say the South African Cabinet was opposed to the name "national convention" because it was the same as the policy of the Progressive Federal Party.

The secretary-general of the Namibia Independence Party, Mrs Ottilie Abrahams, said today her party had been asked to talk with Dr van Niekerk, but had refused to engage in negotiations with him. "When we realized what he envisaged was not the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 for peace and independence we rejected it," Mr Abrahams said.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, whose party believes the territory should be a fifth province of South Africa and who rejects any integration, described Dr van Niekerk's plan as a "sell-out."

SOUTH AFRICA

Envoy Warns UN Against Bias for SWAPO

MB010853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0156 GMT 1 Jun 83

[By Peter Wilson — SAPA special representative]

[Text] United Nations, June 1, SAPA — South African Ambassador Mr Kurt von Schirnding cautioned the United Nations last night that it must deal with the internal parties if it hoped for any success in its new SWA/Namibia peace initiative.

In an interview with SAPA following the Security Council's unanimous decision to launch Secretary General Mr Perez de Cuellar on a personal mission to resove the impasse holding up negotiations on the territory's independence, he said two factors had to be considered — the opinions of the internal parties and the presence of Cuban forces in Angola. "The internal parties are not going to be prepared to accept that the secretary general deals only with SWAPO," he said. "If the secretary general is going to talk, and if Sam Nujoma says he is prepared to negotiate, what about the internal parties? Are we going back to a situation in which just SWAPO is recognised?"

Responding to the council resolution, Mr von Schirnding noted two "negative factors" — that two internal party leaders had not been given the right to speak and that the question of Cuban forces in Angola had not been directly addressed. "The question of Cuban involvement remains there. It hasn't disappeared with this resolution. It is an intrinsic, integral part of any solution to the problem of Namibia," he said.

Mr von Schirnding said he accepted that the secretary general was bound by the UN's refusal to accept that the two issues were linked. "If the secretary general proceeds from the assumption that there is no connection between the two, I think he will find it extremely difficult to succeed where the Contact Group has not," he said. The ambassador said he recognised that the secretary general was similarly bound by the UN's recognition of SWAPO as the "sole and authentic" representative of the SWA/Namibia people. "I can't really see how we are going to arrive at an acceptable solution to the parties in South-West Africa, who are going to have the final word, unless there is some form of consultation. Whether the secretary general decides to do it through South Africa, or whether he decides on direct consultations with the parties — which I would consider a step forward."

He said he did not think the Security Council session or the resolution approved yesterday would add anything to "the process of moving ahead." "Basically there is nothing more than a mandate for the secretary general to get on with negotiations and report back," he said.

Mr von Schirnding took issue with the council for permitting representatives of the banned ANC and PAC to address it, while withholding the same right from the two internal party leaders, Mr Barney Barnes of the Labour Party and Mr Hans Diergaadt of the Reheboth Liberation Front. "Again the question remains of UN partiality and bias in favour of SWAPO," he said.

As the council wound up its session on SWA/Namibia, called by black African states to protest at the stalled negotiations and seek a new intitiative from the UN, Mr Barnes sent a second cable to the world body declaring his "alarm and astonishment" that the ANC and the PAC had been permitted to speak while he had not been allowed to put his own party's views. "The Labour Party finds it incomprehensible and wholly unacceptable that the Security Council should agree to SWAPO representing its point while denying the Labour Party the right to present its view," he said.

The council resolution calls on the secretary general to undertake consultations with South Africa, the front line states, and SWAPO to arrange a cease-fire in the territory and the "speedy implementation" of the UN plan for independence elections.

Although he might decide to visit southern Africa, diplomats here do not expect him to do so unless he believes that he can clinch a deal. It is considered that he is more likely to meet with governemnt representatives in New York as an initial move.

SAPA Cites Statements by Lesotho, RSA Ministers

MB031245 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1235 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Johannesburg, June 3, SAPA — Lesotho and South Africa resolved to heal strained diplomatic relations at a tense meeting of foreign affairs delegates in Johannesburg today. In an atmosphere which the South African minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, described as the "lowest point of our relations in history," the neighbouring southern African states thrashed out their differences at a rare high-level meeting. After almost two hours of talks, Mr Botha and the Lesotho minister of foreign affairs, Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, declared a truce on insurgent activity between the countries.

Four foreign affairs delegates from each country sat for one hour 45 minutes in conference before the ministers conferred briefly and made short statements to the press. Taking the initiative, a stern Mr Botha said that relations were at their worst, and that he and his Lesotho counterpart had given straightforward reasons for the poor state of affairs. A glum Mr Sekhonyana replied in his statement that Lesotho and South Africa were not neighbours out of choice, but for geographic reasons and that "relations must be improved." Both emphasised the importance of curbing "elements of subversion" operating from the republic and the mountain kingdom.

While Mr Botha stated in a matter-of-fact way that it was of "decisive importance" that insurgents working against each other should be stopped, Mr Sekhonyana said that his country would make sure no elements jeopardised relations with South Africa. However, he said that Lesotho was bound by international convention to accept political refugees and that there would be no expulsion of aliens.

Although the banned African National Congress and the exiled Lesotho Liberation Army were not publicly mentioned by the ministers, it is evident that the ANC and LLA were central to today's agreement. South Africa has accused Lesotho of harbouring ANC members in Leostho, and the Maseru government in turn has claimed that the LLA is backed by the republic in its efforts to destabilise Lesotho.

Mr Sekhonyana stated emphatically that the government was capable of preventing the ANC crossing into South Africa. Mr Botha added that the week-long traffic snarl-up on the Caledon River border would end today and that the situation would return to normal.

Mutual Inspections Said Needed To Create Trust

MB061722 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "Stability in Southern Africa"]

[Text] There are encouraging signs that South Africa and her neighbors are to take decisive steps aimed at curbing subversive

elements in the subcontinent. On Friday, the South African foreign minister and his Lesotho counterpart met in Johannesburg to discuss relations between the two countries, which according to Mr R.F. Botha, had reached their lowest point in history. Afterward it was announced that agreements had been reached to curb all elements that could jeopardize the security interests of the two countries.

According to the South African foreign minister, a similar agreement has been reached with the Government of Swaziland, while agreements in principle have been reached with the Mozambique and Botswana Governments. However, at present these are merely promises and, as stated by Mr Botha on Friday, urgent attention should be given to how to give these pledges a practical aspect.

Diplomatic sources are now speculating on the possibility of monitoring procedures whereby there could be mutual inspection of each other's territories to ensure that hostile parties are not maintaining a presence there. The precise formula for such inspection would have to be worked out, but that is the only way the states involved will learn to trust each other. Another welcome development would be for the states involved to sign non-aggression pacts. South Africa has frequently indicated her willingness to enter into such pacts, but so far the response from her neighbors has been negative.

Such a defusing of the Southern African situation would be welcome and beneficial to all. The interdependence of the states of southern Africa is a fact of life which individual states ignore at their peril. The economic and military might of South Africa is also a reality which should not be ignored by individual states.

Following the Pretoria and Bloemfontein bomb blasts, South Africa was forced to introduce stringent checks at border posts between South Africa and Lesotho. This led to major holdups in traffic crossing the border, which, in turn, and according to a Lesotho spokesman, caused misery to hundreds of Basotho. It was also the main reason why Lesotho requested talks with South Africa. The message is clear: If the states of southern Africa are to progress at all, good relations and policies of good neighborliness are essential.

ZIMBABWE

Yugoslav Minister of Agriculture Arrives

MB060756 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The Yugoslav minister of agriculture has arrived in Harare for a 3-day official visit during which he is expected to hold talks on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with government officials. Comrade (Stanoyovic) said his discussions will also center on cooperation in the sectors of energy, industry, agriculture, construction, trade, and mining.

The delegation arrived from Lusaka, where they signed a protocol on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with their Zambian counterparts.

Officer Says RSA Involved in Sabotage

AB031821 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Harare, June 3 (AFP) — One of the Air Force officers accused of aiding the July 1982 sabotage of Zimbabwe's jet fighters testified today that he believed South Africa had been involved in the explosions and spoke of reconnaissance-type flights over the air base before the sabotage. Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, 36, a former South African citizen and member of the South African Air Force from 1964 to 1968, stated that from "day one" after the explosions at Thornhill Air-Base he agreed with the theory that South Africa had planned the sabotage because it was, in his view, "a very, very professional job."

Mr. Briscoe said in court that an Air Force board of enquiry into the incident received information that two reconnaissance-type flights over the air base were picked up by military radar on June 9 and 10. He said the unidentified aircraft were tracked making two passes over the Thornhill Base, in central Zimbabwe, and then headed away in a southeasterly direction, which is towards South Africa. Mr. Briscoe said the plane was at 24,000 feet and then dropped to 15,000 feet and flew at a speed of 450 knots. He said the speed, height, and flight pattern were consistent with that of a Canberra jet, an aircraft which South Africa possesses and which is specialised for aerial reconnaissance.

The sabotage of the air base was similar to South African operations to sabotage the oil pipeline that runs from Mozambique's port of Beira to Zimbabwe, according to Wing Commander Briscoe. Mr. Briscoe stated that the board of enquiry, of which he and two of the other six accused were members, concluded that there must have been assistance to the saboteurs from within the air base. The board found that it was "likely that an element of collusion from the inside" had aided the saboteurs. Mr Briscoe revealed that the board had recommended the arrest of Air Lieutenant Neville Weir, another of the six defendants, for questioning in connection with the sabotage. He said the board interviewed 56 witnesses under oath between July 25 and August 24. The prosecution has charged that three of the accused were placed on the board of enquiry in order to divert suspicion away from the Air Force. Mr. Briscoe also testified that a farmer near the base stated that he heard a helicopter take off near his land on the morning of the explosions. Mr. Briscoe has denied that a confession he made to government security men was made freely and voluntarily.

Defence attorney Harry Ognall, QC, is expected to attempt to prove that Mr. Briscoe as well as the other defendants were tortured or coerced into signing their confessions and that they are therefore not admissible evidence. All six high-ranking officers have pleaded not guilty to the charges, which could bring the death penalty if they are convicted.

More Details of Minister's Statement on Courts

MB011012 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0918 GMT 1 June 83

[Text] Harare, June 1, SAPA — The Zimbabwe minister of home affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, commenting on the trial

of Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and six others accused recently in the High Court, has expressed his unease over the judgment acquitting all but one of the men. In a statement issued to the *Herald*, Dr Ushewokunze said the inherited judiciary was not in tune with the government. Extracts of the minister's signed statement published by the newspaper said:

Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and five senior ZAPU or ex-ZIPRA members were found not guilty of illegal possession of weapons. Only one of the accused, Nitran accountant Misheck Velaphi, was found guilty under the Law and Order (maintenance) Act of assisting in caching arms and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

This judgment will obviously have far-reaching consequences at home and abroad. It is a well-known fact that the international media is not very friendly towards Zimbabwe and any opportunity will be used to castigate and denigrate this country.

The statement listed a number of facts which included the following:

1. That the government discovered that ZAPU/ZIPRA had cached large quantities of arms on strategically placed farms, purchased by a ZAPU-owned company.

2. That these arms had been moved from the Gwai assembly point after a trainload of material had been diverted to Dete without government knowledge and then deployed around the country.

3. That during the functioning of the joint high command, when both ZIPRA and ZANLA had agreed that both armies would be amalgamated to form the national army, ZIPRA had not surrendered all the weapons they held. A large quantity of material was held back and later diverted to the farms ZAPU had previously purchased.

The farms in question were bought with the authority of the ZAPU hierarchy who must have been responsible for allocating funds for the purpose.

Knowing the functions of ZAPU and its highly centralized nature, the topmost officials must have been aware of the purchase of these farms and it follows, therefore, that when the arms were being deployed to these various sites the leadership would have known and concurred, if not given actual instructions for the purpose, especially those who were responsible for the military function of ZAPU.

When the weapons were found, it was logical that the government took for questioning all the ZAPU hierarchy to ascertain who was directly involved, and evidence from junior members who were responsible for the caching of the arms was that they had received instructions from the very people that the government had preferred charges against.

It is strange that in their judgment, the judges seemed to rest the case on the fact that there was no positive proof that the hierarchy had any prior knowledge of this caching of arms. Such an assessment appears stranger than fiction.

The quantity of weaponry, strategic planning, and the skillfully wrought method of caching the arms leaves no doubt that considerable forethought had been applied and this could have been done only by people of authority within ZAPU/ZIPRA, the statement said.

Mr Misheck Velaphi is now seen to be the scapegoat in the matter, although he was merely an accountant. He could not dispense funds for any purpose on his own authority, said Dr Ushewokunze. He would have merely carried out instructions and it is the man who gives the instructions who should bear the brunt, not the scapegoat, if justice is to be served.

In conclusion, let it be stated that the acquittal of Mr Debangwa and others proves once more that the judiciary we inherited from Mr Smith is not in tune with the present government. I do not wish to deal too much with the judge, lest it be said I am attacking personalities, but with the judgment.

Only one conclusion would be drawn: Those involved in this exercise intended to challenge the authority of the state. One does not cache so extensively to rob a shop.

The court rejects the evidence of the accomplice state witnesses purely on the grounds that such witnesses were unreliable because they stand to be prosecuted for the same offense as the accused. Yet, in terms of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, the court may convict on the evidence of a single accomplice and, indeed, the very courts committed countless freedom fighters to the gallows on the evidence of accomplices or confessions which are now rejected with impunity.

One is then forced to ask what it is that has changed, asked Dr Ushewokunze in summing up. (Mr Dabengwa and four other accused were redetained on acquittal on the orders of Dr Ushewokunze).

OAU States Must Cooperate, Stop 'Quislings'

MB061512 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The heads of 51 member states of the OAU are now gathered for the third time to attend the 19th summit of the African body which has been canceled several times because of internal disputes. Zimbabwe's commitment to the African body is indeed reflected by Prime Minister Comrade Robert Mugabe's departure this morning for Addis Ababa, where other African heads of state and government are gathered.

Three basic issues appear to have been the causes of the breakdown of two gatherings of the 19th summit of the OAU. These are the venue and chairmanship, which was Libya; the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic as a member of the African body; and the representation of Chad at the summit. The venue question was resolved by transferring the summit to the headquarters of the OAU in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, where the African leaders are now gathered. The issue of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic as well as

that of Chad remain on the table of the African heads of states. This makes the Addis Ababa gathering crucial for the people of the continent.

It is important to note that the future of the OAU determines the future of the African peoples. The unity of the OAU equally reflects the unity of the peoples of the continent. However, we would like to draw the attention of the African leaders who are now gathered in Addis Ababa that their task is not to divide the people whom they represent and therefore maintain a status quo of the socioeconomic stagnation.

First, Africa's economic plight has put millions of its citizens into a position where they continue to beg from their former colonizers. In other words, poverty, hunger, disease, and illiteracy continue to claim the lives of many people of the continent. Secondly, Africa is not yet totally liberated because South Africa continues to oppress and humiliate the majority of the black population of that country. Namibia is still subjected to the same oppressive system by the Pretoria regime. The Pretoria regime launches a systematic campaign of military aggression against the Southern African independent states. In the Middle East, the brothers of Africa — the Palestinians — are victims of genocide of the Zionist Israeli regime.

These are the most important and urgent issues the African leaders should not only address themselves to, but also take practical steps to find solutions. It is, indeed, deplorable that African leaders should suspend business of the OAU because of a failing to identify who has the right to self-determination in Western Sahara. It is even incredible that some members of the OAU deliberately decide to boycott the summits because another member of the African body has assumed its chairmanship.

We would like once more to stress that the leaders who are now gathered in Addis Ababa should treat these issues in a rational and mature manner. It is also important to realize that the imperialist forces who have brought misery to the Middle East and Southern Africa have not hesitated to infiltrate and divide the OAU. It would appear some members of the OAU are victims of the reactionary political syndrome that they have contracted.

If the OAU is to carry out its historical mission of liberating the people of Africa, the member states should cease forthwith militarism and expansionism and learn to cooperate and discuss their problems without getting orders from certain imperialist circles. It is also important for the member states to make sure that the OAU Charter is tightened so that those nations who have chosen to be quislings do not hold the OAU to ransom. It is our hope that tremendous progress will be made at the OAU 19th Summit.